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March 1936

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
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GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

To The United Daughters of the Confederacy:

It is my pleasure and privilege to extend to the United Daughters of the Confederacy greetings and best wishes.

Your great organization is doing much to preserve the splendid history and fine traditions of the Southland and to perpetuate the memories of your illustrious and heroic ancestors. Missouri is better for your valuable contribution to her social and civic welfare.

Very respectfully yours,
GUY B. PARK
Governor

The First Word

With this issue we are extending to each one of our readers our Best Wishes for the coming year.

* * * *

We wish to thank the many subscribers, old and new, that have come to us during the month of December. So popular is the Club Plan that we are extending this offer until February 15th. 1936, and hope that hundreds of subscribers will be the result of this offer. FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS OR MORE AT ONLY $1.00 EACH.

* * * *

Do not be excited over the date of this issue being November-December. We are trying to pull the magazine up to first of preceding month, and are using this method to accomplish it. The next issue will be January-February and the following one March-April, but you will receive your twelve copies for your yearly subscription. Several have written in and asked that this be done until the magazine carries the proper advance date.

* * * *

So many very lovely letters and hundreds of cards have been received at the office if THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE during the holiday season. We only wish that we had been priveleged to reply to all—this was impossible, but we extend to each one our sincere appreciation. We wish also to thank the Divisions for the Minute Books and the many cordial invitations to attend functions of interest in various sections. We sincerely wish that we could accept.

* * * *

The next issue of the Southern Magazine will be devoted to West Virginia and brings to our pages a wealth of forgotten history in a charming style. Mrs. Raymond Woolf, President of Division, Mrs Samuel Brady, Historian, have worked under trying circumstances to produce a splendid issue and they have more than succeeded. You can not afford to miss this number.

* * * *

We are sorry to state that the very popular California Edition is now exhausted. Only orders booked can be filled.

* * * *

Only one mailing date per month will be maintained this year. Postage rates on single copies being very high, we will hold all orders for regular dates.

* * * *

Copies lost during the summer period or for improper address given or lack of notice of change of address can not be replaced.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Governor's Letter

Frontispiece—Memorial State University 2

ARTICLES

Missouri, By Mary Rebecca Ellis 3

The Land of a Million Smiles, By Anite Campbell Boswell 5

A Visit To The University of Missouri, By William Jackson Young 10

The Battle of Lexington, By Henry C. Chiles 12

Missouri State Capitol and Its Decorations, By John Pickard 15

The Lake of the Ozarks, By Moreland Brown 16

First Pony Express Ride, Contributed by Floyd C. Shoemaker 17
(From State Historical Society Review)

Some Aspects of The Santa Fe Trail, By Ralph P. Bieber 19
(From State Historical Society Review)

The History of Cape Girardeau, By Maude M. Hope 18

The Confines of a Wilderness, By John Francis McDermitt 21
(From State Historical Society Review)

Steamboating Days, Missouri Historical Review 23

George Caleb Bingham, Missouri Artrist, Floyd C. Shoemaker 23

Mark Twain 24

A Treasure House of the Past, By Anne Kinnaird 26

Mark Twain—America's Most Widely Read Author, By Floyd C. Shoemaker 30

Eugene Field 31

Historical Highlights of the South, By Mrs. John Huske Anderson 32

With the Coin Collectors 33

Main Street of the South 34

BOOK REVIEWS

Life of Sidney Lanier, By Mrs. Walter D. Lamar 35

Williamsburg In Colonial Times, By Mathew Page Andrews 42

S. C. V. and U. D. C. DEPARTMENT

Sons of Confederacy 36

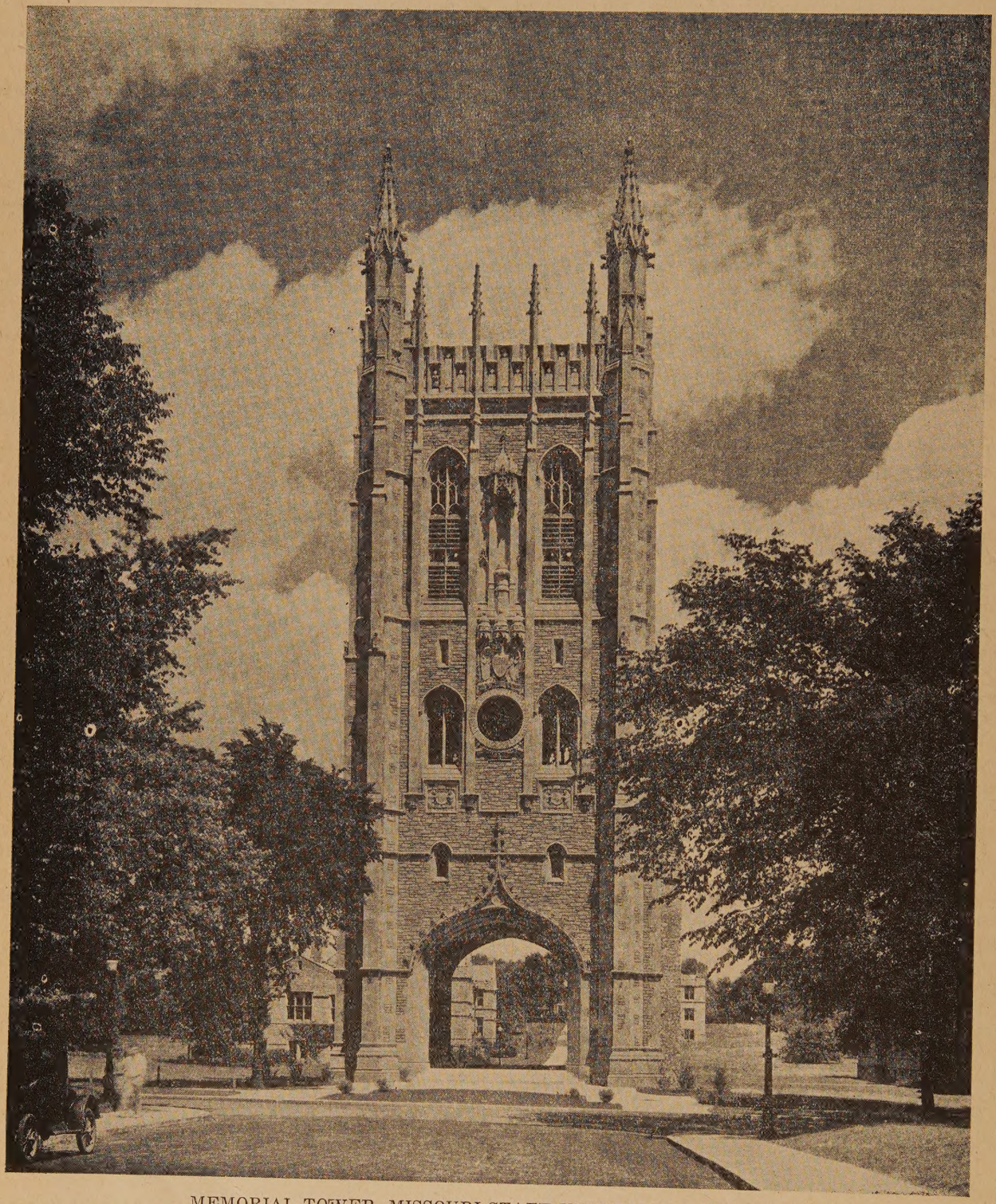
United Daughters of Confederacy 37

POETRY PAGE

The Green Cathedral of Trees, Anne Southerne Tardy 28

Moments Victorious, Louise Crenshaw Ray 28

An Old House, Mrs. O. Worthington Lusher 28



MEMORIAL TOWER, MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, MO.

MISSOURI

By MARY REBECCA ELLIS

N the dialect of the Algonquin Indian, "Wic-
wes-Missouri" meant "birch-bark-canoe," and
"We-Mis-su-re" was a canoe fashioned from a
of wood. The Indians of Missouri were known
the people who use wooden canoes, and Missouri
ginally meant "wooden canoe" instead of
uddy river." United States Senator Henry L.
ers has said: "Missouri occupies a unique posi-
n. In the North she is called South. In the
uth she is called North. In the East she is called
est. In the West she is called East. She com-
es the good of all of these."

Missouri is one of the largest of states in terri-
y, being surpassed by only a few, Texas, Califor-
and Montana. The whole of the New England
tes could be contained within her limits, and
n have territory enough to spare to make
other state. It has been called "The Inland Em-
e."

Missouri could be set apart and adequately and
nfortably maintain her population. Her pro-
cts are the most varied of all the states. She
ws every commercial grain that is produced be-
een Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. She ranks
ong the best of the corn states where corn is
g. She raises both soft and hard wheat. Wes-
, on the western rim of the state, is noted for
e tobacco, and Camden for excellent potatoes.
Two crops of clover and three of alfalfa are pro-
ced each year. Lespedeza is coming into favor.
Blue grass is indigenous to Missouri, which sup-
es seventy per cent of the world's supply on the
rket. It is said Gentry County raises and
rkets more blue grass yearly than all of Ken-
ky.

Kansas is known as the "Sunflower State," but
one county alone in Southeastern Missouri, more
nflower seed is grown than in entire Kansas.
tton is grown in the southern part of the state.
uthwestern Missouri is noted for her excellent
awberries and fine dahlias, each of which is
pped to Eastern markets.

The early settlers of Missouri came largely from
ntucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Caro-
a. They loved fine stock and brought it with
m when they settled in the splendid river coun-
s of alluvial soil that bordered the Missouri
er, which flows three hundred miles through
entire length of the state from west to east.
has one thousand miles of navigable water-
ys, with five hundred miles frontage on the Mis-
sippi River, where flourish fine rice fields.

Missouri leads the world in producing fine
les. They have been used in all modern warfare,
well as for agricultural purposes. Missouri ex-
ls Kentucky in her fine horses. The famous
x McDonald, undefeated champion of the saddle-
se world, was bred and trained at Mexico, Mis-
ri.

Southwest Missouri has the largest limestone deposit in the United States. Commercial marble is shipped in large quantities. Here, too, are the richest lead and zinc mines in the world. The first industry of the State was lead mining by the French in 1719, near Fredericktown. The old shot tower at Herculaneum has supplied bullets for every war in the United States, including the Revolution, to the present time. Coal underlies twenty-five thousand square miles. Fine plate glass is made from Missouri sand.

Missouri is the center of the largest manufacture and distribution of shoes in America, and she is also the raw fur center of the world. She is the only state with three big primary grain markets: St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

The St. Louis public library, which cost $1,850,000, ranks as one of the seven great libraries of the world. St. Louis and Kansas City are national leaders in school buildings, school equipment, gymnasium, play ground and recreational work. People come from all over the United States and countries abroad to visit and study the school systems.

Professor W. H. Lynch, of Southwest Missouri State College, has said, "God was at his best when he made Missouri." Mark Twain has said, "The most beautiful thing God ever made was Missouri in October."

"I have traveled all over the world to find in the heart of Missouri the most magnificent scenery human eye can ever behold." So exclaimed the famous traveler, Bayard Taylor, when he stood upon the site of the State capitol at Jefferson City and looked across the Missouri River to the beautiful palisades.

Missouri has been called "The Mother of Western States," "The Mother of the West," also "The Mother of Men and States." It is said that Missouri and her cities "blend the culture of the East, the vision of the West, the energy of the North, and the hospitality of the South." Governor Arthur Hyde, later Secretary of Agriculture, speaking of Missouri, has said: "A great state is not made by its material resources, but by its citizenship and what they make of it." Measured by this yardstick Missouri is a great state and has been from the beginning. She has mothered many splendid men and women who have measured up splendidly to the demands made upon them. Among those representatives is Mrs. Richard Gentry who became the first woman postmistress in the United States. She served under nine presidents.

Among distinguished men of the State are: General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France in the World War; General Enoch Crowder, who raised the army; George Creel; General U. S. Grant, when commissioned; Norman J. Coleman, first

Secretary of Agriculture; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (His son Bennett Clark is at present United States Senator from Missouri); Admiral R. E. Coontz of the United States Navy; Julia Stimson, who was commissioned by the government Chief Officer of Corps of Nurses with the Expeditionary Forces; Governor David R. Francis, who later became Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson, then resigned to become minister to Russia during the war. United States Senator Atchison of Clay County was president of the Senate at the time President Polk's term expired in 1849. The date fell on Sunday and Zachary Taylor was not sworn into office until noon, Monday. Historians have declared Atchison president for a day. His statue stands in Plattsburg.

The famous scouts, Kit Carson and Jim Bridges were Missourians; Captain James B. Eads, the world famous civil engineer, also celebrated for the Mississippi jetties at the Gulf of Mexico. Mark Twain, of course, is the most famous writer of Missouri, and Eugene Field, America's greatest child's poet. Among other Missouri writers are: Courtney Riley Cooper, Zoe Aikens, Caroline Abbott Standley, Winston Churchill, Sara Teasdale. Rose Wilder Lane, Louise Platt Hauck, Dr. Burris A. Jenkins. Josephine Winslow Johnson received the 1934 Pulitzer prize for her novel, "Now in November." John Breckinridge Ellis has been nationally known many years. He has between thirty and forty books to his credit, besides many serials, articles, and some song lyrics. His book, "Fran," was a best seller and ran into a million copies. Several of his books have been filmed. Rose O'Neal is well known and loved for her Kewpies. May Trawler is the sweet singer of her Ozark hills and her lyrics are exquisite.

Among singers are the beloved Alice Christine Neilson, and Felice Lyne, internationally known. Of present years, Marion Talley and Gladys Swarthout who have gone from the Metropolitan Grand Opera to Hollywood filmdom. Rosemary Brancanto is the latest songbird from Kansas City to become a prima donna.

Among pioneer physicians Dr. John Sappington stood out pre-eminently in that time of early settlement and much malaria. His practice covered a large territory. His great prescription was quinine. His three beautiful daughters became in turn wives of Governor Marmaduke. A story is told that when the governor asked for the third and last daughter, the old doctor replied that he might marry her if, when she died, he would not come back and ask for Mrs. Sappington.

Missouri has been well represented in all wars. Brigadier-General Adam Smith was chief in command in the War of 1812. General Harrison said he was the finest of soldiers. Claiborne Jackson was the war governor. General Sterling Price, former governor member of the Constitution convention, was commander-in-chief of Missouri Confederate forces. The brilliant historian, Pollard, author of "The Lost Cause," declares Price's first campaign in Missouri in 1861-62 to be of major importance in the entire war. This includes the battles of Wilson's Creek, second battle of the war, and the seige and battle of Lexington, when Price's forces captured Lexington. Among Price's gen als were M. M. Marmaduke and Joe Shelby, w refused to surrender at the close of the war. took his company to Mexico and offered his ser ces to the unfortunate Maximillian, who was ecuted in 1867. He buried his sword in the mid of the Rio Grande river as he crossed into Mexi Later he returned to Kansas City and held hi office under the United States government. Pr and his Missouri forces were with General V Doran at the famous battle of Elkhorn Tave With him were Brigadier General William Slack and Colonel William H. Rives. Both w mortally wounded. Three months later Capt Henry Ellis and his brother, Major Adrian C. El and Charles Watkins brought back Colonel Riv remains for burial in Richmond. General Fran Cockrill served four years in Confederate servi Later, he was for twenty-eight years United Sta Senator. George Graham Vest has the unic record of having been Senator in the Confeder States of America, and later for thirty years serv as United States Senator. He was a brilliant la yer. His "Eulogy on the Dog" is a classic. He w called "the little giant."

Border warfare between Western Missouri a Kansas was carried on during early years of war. A company of raiders under leadership Jim Lane of Lawrence, ravaged the border count of Missouri south of Kansas City. They robbed shoemaker of his supplies, which included a lot whole skins of red leather used for boot tops. T the raiders took and jested over, said they wou make good leggins. Accordingly, they were us Colonel Lane and his raiders were afterwar known as Kansas Redlegs.

Quantrell and his brother lived in Lawren They were born in Maryland. The abolitioni killed his brother. Quantrell vowed vengeance a devoted his life to that purpose. He was a ve quiet, but determined man. He led the raid agai Lawrence, avenging his brother's death.

The Federal General Ewing issued his famo Order No. 11 in Kansas City. He ordered southern people in Jackson county and Harris county to vacate their homes within a certa number of days and to remove from the counti Caroline Abbott Standley has accurately a truthfully delineated this in her story "Order 11."

The famous artist, George Caleb Bingham, v living in Kansas City. He remonstrated with E ing, telling him the thing he was about to do v infamous. After the war Ewing returned to native state, Ohio, and ran for governor. Bingh painted his famous Order No. 11 and followed E ing over the state in his campaign, displayed picture and told the story of the tragedy of order. Ewing was defeated.

Jackson county, named for General Andr Jackson, in the western border of the state, is of the finest among her sister counties. There many fine farms, among which "Long View" nationally noted. This famous farm was own and improved by the multi-millionaire lumberm Robert A. Long. It is now owned by his daught Mrs. Loula Long Combs, who, with her husband

(Continued on page 44)

"The Land of a Million Smiles"

And Springfield "Queen City of the Ozarks"---Today and Yesterday

By ANITE CAMPBELL BOSWELL

THE Ozark Mountains lie in the southern section of Missouri, covering about one-half of this division, and extending down into Arkansas, and a part of Oklahoma. The Ozark Playgrounds lie in southwest Missouri and northeast Arkansas. A land of varied sports and varied interests, not too far south and not too far north, with an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level, abounding in many springs, caves, scenic drives; attracting each year thousands of visitors, including artists, writers, poets, and numerous pleasurer seekers. Some years ago the Ozark Playgrounds Association was organized for the purpose of telling the world about this section, and adopted the slogan, "The Land of a Million Smiles."

The largest city in this locality is Springfield, boasting a population of between sixty and seventy thousand. Springfield has long been known as, "Queen City of the Ozarks," and it is also called the Northern Gateway to the Ozark region. Joplin, her sister city, which is about seventy-five miles to the west, is also the center of many points of interest, and is called the Western Gateway to the Ozark Region. Springfield is a city of trees, having long avenues of stately elms and graceful maples, with veritable groves of hickory and the mighty oak. She is also a city of flowers, supporting two flower shows a year, sponsored by the Garden Department of the Sorosis Woman's Club.

Springfield is the home of many churches; of Southwest Missouri State Teachers College; Drury College; Elfindale St. De Chantel Academy; Business Colleges; an extensive public school system and the largest Boy Scout band in the world, under the direction of R. Ritchie Robertson, supervisor of music. Other projects of which we are justly proud are: the Frisco Railway main system of shops and general offices; the United States Medical Center, for federal delinquents of mental diseases in the entire country; Shrine Mosque, with a seating capacity of 4,000; Pythian Home of Missouri; State Court of Appeals; Springfield Art Museum; one hundred manufacturing plants; retail and wholesale distribution covering a wide area; radio station, KWTO—"Keep Watching the Ozarks;" and the many other things that go to make a modern city.

Springfield is the center of a great agricultural country, and has the largest poultry and egg shipping market in the United States. Using Springfield as a starting point, trips can be made in a days time to Lake Taneycomo in the "Shepherd of the Hills" country; Presbyterian Chautauqua of the Southwest; School of the Ozarks; and other White River resorts; possibly going down to Eureka Springs. Arkansas, and returning by way of Cassville, Missouri; Roaring River; Marionville, the great apple section; on up through Republic near Wilson Creek Battlefield; and into Springfield. Bagnell Dam and the Lake of the Ozarks can also be reached in a days outing, as well as other picnic grounds and recreational centers. The Lake of the Ozarks is the largest artificial lake on the Western Hemisphere. The dam at Bagnell impounds the water of the Osage river upstream for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The lake is in a beautifully located section of rugged hills, covered with trees and shrubs, and has an indented shoreline of 1,300 miles.

All of this was not accomplished in a day. The roads of yesterday were impassable for the automobile, and trips which are made today in a few hours were then a week's journey. In 1929, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Springfield was celebrated, with a program of several days duration, including an antique exhibit and an elaborate pageant. In 1933, the Greene County Centennial Celebration was held, which consisted of an old settlers program, January 9, and a pageant on January 10; depicting the development of the country. Just a little over one hundred years ago the first rude cabin was built, the first white settlers began to arrive. Let us then turn backward and view for awhile the scenes of long ago.

In 1821, after a bitter political controversy between the representatives of the North and South, in the United States Congress, Missouri was admitted into the Union, under the "Missouri Compromise." Missouri, the center state of the United States. Between Missouri and the Atlantic ocean there are five states; between Missouri and the Pacific there are five states; two between Missouri and the Canadian border; and two between Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1803, when the "Louisiana Purchase" was consumated by the agents of Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonepart, at Paris, Missouri was part of that territory Jefferson was already in favor of the western expansion, and more than heartily agreed "that then inhabitants of Louisiana should be incorporated into the Union and admitted to the free enjoyment of all rights and immunities of citizens of the United States as soon as possible, and in the mean-

time should be protected in the enjoyment of liberty, property, and freedom of worship."

Preceding us here was a prehistoric race, mound-builders, early American Indians, or whatever they may have been. The evidence of them was found in the many mounds of different forms, the arrow-heads, spearheads, love tokens, tomahawks, and many relics found in and around these mounds.

The historic record begins with DeSoto, the daring Spanish cavalier, who, in 1542, brought the first white men into the wilderness which became first Louisiana, and afterwards Missouri. DeSoto and his adventurous band were seeking mountains of gold, and, "appareled in costly suits of knightly armor, with airy scarfs and silken embroideries and all the trappings of chivalry," they surged northward through Florida to North Carolina, thence westward through swamps and virgin forests until the Mississippi river was reached. Working up along the Mississippi from the point which is now Memphis, Tennessee, they came into the southeastern part of what is now Missouri. Very little attention was paid to DeSoto's discoveries for more than a century.

The next explorers to visit this part of the country, were Marquette, the missionary, and his companion Joliet, who came in 1673. They had floated down the Mississippi river. Records which they left mentioned the Osage Indians, a tribe which remained in Missouri until 1808, and were closely identified with that part of the land which is now Greene county, in the southwestern part of the state. Robert Cavalier LaSalle came in 1682 and took formal possession of much of this land for France.

Thus flags of three nations have waved over Missouri; Spain, France, and America. Missouri was part of the land claimed by right of discovery by DeSoto, 1542; that of LaSalle, 1682; later transferred to Spain, 1764; thence again to France, 1800; and to America by the Louisana Purchase, 1803.

In Louis Houck's history of Missouri, we find that the natural route for the aboriginies, as well as the early explorers, and later the pioneer was by water; the Ohio river being the great highway leading up to the settling of the West. The Mississippi was the pathway for the French voyageurs from the North, and the Spanish explorers from the South. When rivers were not available old trails led out through the country. The earliest inhabitants had made these trails—the early American Indian—the man who did most of his traveling on foot. In a magazine article, written some time ago, we find the following—"The Indian trails, as trodden paths, were scarcely two feet wide and were covered with grass, moss, and in some localities pine-needles, until the hobnailed shoes of the white man caused the beautiful woodland paths to become hard and bare. Afterwards a broader road was made for horses, with blazed trees for guideposts, and, as time went on a still wider highway was made over which a jolting cart carried the delicate woman and little children."

We learn from our study of the coming of the white man to southwest Missouri, that in many instances the men came first on horseback, returning later for their families. The second trip was made in covered wagons, small carts, etc., bearing ou the truth of the foregoing statement.

One of the earliest visitors to this part of th country, and who left records, was Henry R Schoolcraft, of London, England. He and Rufu Pettibone left St. Louis in the summer of 181 coming down through Potosi, the last mentione village, and worked their way to the section whic is now Greene county. In Schoolcraft's Journa published in 1821, many places around the presen site of Springfield are mentioned, one of them bein Smalin's Cave, which is perfectly described.

This locality was on what was known as th "Virginia Warriors Trail," a route traversed fo centuries by the Indians on their journeys fro Virginia and North Carolina to the Rocky Mou tain regions. One of the early maps published i 1720, shows an old path which ran through wha is now southwest Missouri. It was thought to hav been the continuation of one started in Virginia leading across the Cumberland Mountains, to th falls of the Ohio, thence through southern Indian and Illinois to the Mississippi, and west throug southern Missouri, to the Rocky Mountains, "a ve itable 'Indian Appian Way' across the continent. The trail leads through Carter, Shannon, an Howell counties, a corner of Texas county an southern Webster, to what is now Springfield. To day Federal Highway No. 60 follows this trail, a does the Kansas City, Springfield, and Memphi Railway.

There were many springs in and around th present site of Springfield, and this was a favorit camping place for the Indians. The Osage, Dela ware, and Kickapoo are some of the tribes men tioned. Many Indian mounds and burying-ground have been found in this vicinity. Later the pionee looked with favor upon the clear sparkling water upon the broad expanse of fertile prairie, and de cided upon this for a resting place.

The founder of the city of Springfield was Joh Polk Campbell, who with his brother Madiso made a journey on horseback from Maury county Tennessee, early in the fall of 1829. They drifte down to the location of what is now Fayetteville Arkansas. At this place they heard of the grea beauty and fertility of the Kickapoo prairie and th land further north. Traveling in this direction they stopped at a Delaware Indian village (Dela ware Town on Wilson Creek and the James), an made friends with an Indian, who took them to famous camping ground which had a natural wel supposed to be bottomless. On a shelf of rock, th natural well was found. The bluff, rising abov the waters of a lovely stream, was about fifty o sixty feet high and festooned with vines. "It crevasses were filled with wild cyclamens, colum bines, and maiden-hair fern." Well pleased an greatly impressed with the beauty of the scene, M Campbell blazed some trees, carving his name upo one of them (a custom among pioneers which es tablished a claim to the land), and decided to re turn to Tennessee for his family. This spot wa just a short distance from what is now the publi square in Springfield. Mr. Campbell, shortly afte his return to this locality, donated a plot of fift acres out of the center of his property, upon whic to build a town, the sale of lots to furnish mone

for buildings. Therefore the date of his first visit, November 1829, was taken as the date of the founding, and John Polk Campbell as the founder of the city.

A public square, patterned after the ones in some of the Tennessee towns, was laid off, and as soon as possible a court house was built in the center. Mr. Campbell built several homes, each one being sold to newcomers. One of these houses was used for a time as a meeting place for the county and circuit courts. Finally, in 1850, he built a large dwelling which has been occupied continuously since, by his descendents, except from 1861 to 1869, when it was used for a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers. John P. Campbell died in 1852, leaving four sons, who were afterwards in the Confederate army. Many other names were closely identified with the growth of this community, some of them being, Fulbright, Patterson, Rountree, Berry, Miller, Price, Kimbrough, Danforth, Carter and Dollison. In rapid succession other families followed to this locality.

Before the creation of Greene county, 1833, the early settlers were under the jurisdiction of Crawford County, which in 1831, had been formed from Wayne county. Immigration was spreading rapidly to the southwest. Settlers were coming from Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. It became necessary to establish new centers of government, and on January 2, 1833, another county was formed —Greene county, named for General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary war fame. According to Mrs. Lucy Campbell Owen McCammon, granddaughter of the city founder, "John P. Campbell was influential in the choice of the name for the county. General Greene was appointed to command the southern branch of the army in 1780— he was its hero. John P. Campbell inherited this hero worship from his father, John Campbell, a Revolutionary war officer in North Carolina, and stepped forward at this time to do honor to General Greene."

The early limits of Greene county extended to the Kansas line on the West, that of Arkansas on the South, and to the Osage and Gasconade Rivers on the North and East. From time to time new counties were formed, until there were nineteen in the original area of Greene county. These counties are: McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Barton, Dade, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Christian, Webster, Taney, Dallas, Polk, Cedar, Vernon, Laclede, Wright, Douglas, and Greene. Many of these names are recognized as those belonging to the pioneers of this district.

Joseph Rountree taught the first school in the community in 1831. The first church (Methodist) was established in 1832, with Rev. James H. Slavens, as pastor. On March 11, 1833, the three newly elected county judges, Jeremiah N. Sloan, James Dollison, and Samuel Martin, met and organized the County Court.. This meeting was held in John P. Campbell's home. James Shannon was elected sheriff and Mr. Campbell, county clerk. In 1837 the first newspaper was established, "The Ozark Standard." On February 19, 1838, the town of Springfield was incorporated with a population of three hundred. In 1845, the first bank, known as the "Springfield Branch Bank" was organized. Also in 1845, the first Classical Academy was started by Prof. John Andrew Stephens. Most of these historic spots and many others have been marked by the University Club of Springfield.

The first railroad excitement came in 1854, when $50,000 was voted for the Pacific railway. One of the greatest events of the age was when the first Butterfield Overland Mail pulled into Springfield. In 1858, the Butterfield Stage Company decided to run a line along a southern route from St. Louis to California. This caused great excitement, and when on September 17, 1858, the first of these coaches thundered into town, a wild celebration took place. The account states that "rockets were sent up and there was a great bonfire. The coach was drawn by six spirited horses which came prancing into the square and stopped in front of the Smith Hotel."

Twelve years later another demonstration was held, when the first railroad train came through, on May 3, 1870. It was feared, however, that the railroad would ruin the stage coach business, and drivers would be put out of work. Supplies for a year's time could be brought in upon one train, and therefore the stages would lose by it. This did happen later, and, after a usefulness of sixty-five years, the freight system of the railroads is in danger of being put out of business by the auto trucks —and so "time marches on."

Event succeeded event, each marking an epoch in the growth of the community. As new families arrived, different types of business were started and soon Springfield had developed into a beautiful little city "high up on the crest of the Ozarks." The United States census for 1850 had given the country a population of 15,785, with the number increasing rapidly each year.

"Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

The peace and tranquility of the neighborhood, during the days which preceeded the Presidential election of 1860, became unsettled and general unrest was caused by the debates and discussions upon subjects which were soon to cause trouble even in the best regulated families. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; the passage of the Legislatures of various Northern states of the "personal liberty bills;" John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the fall of 1859; and various other subjects brought forth bitter speeches from prominent leaders of the different political parties in the North and in the South. Discussions became more heated and families were often divided in what they thought was right and wrong. A few northern men had moved into southwest Missouri, but the majority of them were originally from Kentucky and Tennessee, therefore southern ideas and southern customs were dear to their hearts.

Finally when news of the presidential election of Abraham Lincoln was heralded to Greene county it was received generally with great dissatisfaction. Some declared themselves unconditional Union men, but there was a willingness on the part of all, to accept and abide by the result and at least watch and wait.

Upon the secession of South Carolina and other southern states, feeling ran high again, and many

wished to take sides with the South. Many people of the county were slave holders, but were generally known to be kind and considerate masters.

In February 1861, the county court appointed three patrols for Campbell township, to preserve order among slaves. In a few months through, patrols of a stronger nature came, under the direction of Nathaniel Lyon and Franz Sigel, while others were under Sterling Price and Ben McCulloch.

Soon a new Governor was inaugurated, Claiborne Fox Jackson, who stated that "the State was in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantee of the constitution; but that in the event of a failure to reconcile the differences which then threatened the disruption of the Union, it would be the duty of the State 'to stand by the South' and that he was utterly opposed to the doctrine of coercion in any event." In January, February, and March, 1861, great interest was shown in the affairs of the nation by the people of Greene County. A few public meetings were held but many discussed their opinions in secret meetings.

In rapid succession followed the events of the next few months. The first gun at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861; the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 75,000 volunteers; Governor Jackson's refusal to respond to the requisition on Missouri; the appointment of Sterling Price as Major-General of State Guards; the organization of Captain Dick Campbell's company of State Guards in Greene County; the battle of Booneville, June 17; the coming of Sigel and Lyon to Springfield, when arrests were made among the citizens charged with "disloyalty," (the court house was used as a prison and was full of men); and the climax of all for this locality, the battle of Wilson Creek or Bloody Hill, on August 10, 1861. Just one day of fighting, but in its path countless numbers were left dead and wounded upon the beautiful grassy hillside. General Lyon and many of the Union officers lost their lives in that battle. The Confederates lost heavily too, but it was considered a Confederate victory.

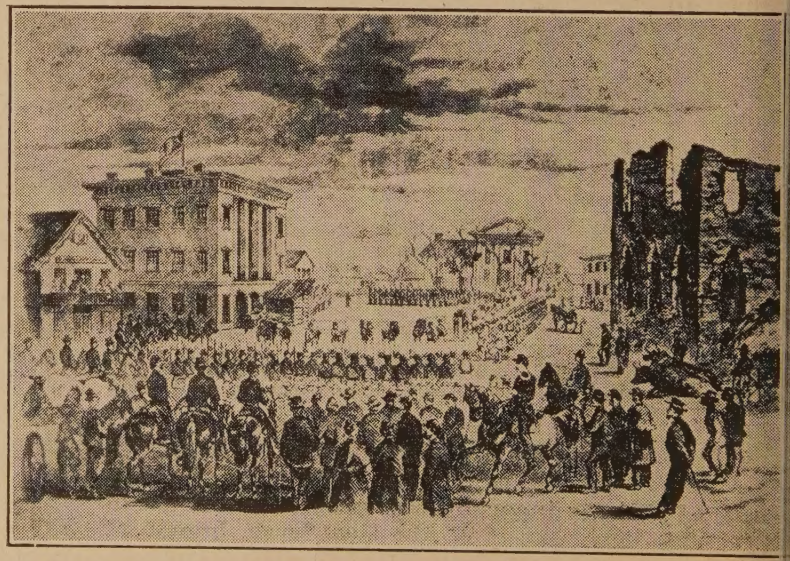
The day after the battle Siegel's men passed through Springfield on their way to Rolla. On the next day General Price came into Springfield. A military hospital was established in the old St. Paul Methodist Church. Many other places were used in treating the wounded soldiers, and one account states that the town was almost a vast hospital. Many of the principal southern officers were stationed here at the time and sent for their families to join them. People came from all parts of the county to visit the camps in and around Springfield. General Price remained here until September, when he departed for Lexington, Missouri. Colonel T. T. Taylor was left in command at Springfield with about five hundred men under him. During September and October "the secession flag and Confederate banner floated over the county unchallenged and undisturbed, and Springfield was quite a recruiting depot for a time."

On October 24, 1861, Major Charles Zagonyi, commander of Fremont's bodyguard, charged upon Springfield. Zagonyi, a black-browed, black whiskered Hungarian who was a political exile came to America following his release from prison. Fremont heard of him and put him in command of his body-guard. It was this company which advanced upon Springfield, and drove the Confederates out. Only for a short time, however, for soon they began to take possession again, and by the latter part of November the greater portion of the town was occupied by southern troops. On Christmas day 1861, General Price returned, his headquarters being in the old Graves home, on the corner of what is now Pine and Booneville. He at first thought he would remain in Springfield all winter. As the terms of enlistment of the Missouri State Guards expired, they were induced to go into the regular Confederate army. After this instead of being called "State Guards;" secessionists;" Southern troops;" etc.; they were termed Confederates.

In February, 1862, it became evident that the Federals were again advancing in this direction, and on February 10, General Price decided to leave Springfield. Shortly after the arrival of the Federals, a general military hospital was established in the courthouse on the public square. Many of the wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6-7, 1862, were brought here. In November, 1862, there were about 1,300 sick and wounded being cared for.

The battle of Springfield took place January 8, 1863, with John S. Marmaduke and Emmett McDonald in charge of the Confederates. Others mentioned were Colonel Joe Shelby; Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, Colonel Gideon Thompson; Colonel Jeans, Colonel Ben Elliott, Captain R. A. Collins and Colonel Joseph C. Porter. Marmeduke was driven out, and on January 11, a hard fight took place at Hartville. At this place Emmett McDonald was killed, also Colonel John M. Wymer, of St. Louis, and Colonel Joe Parker mortally wounded. He died shortly afterward at Little Rock, Arkansas.

After the close of the war, 1865, the people of Springfield tried to pick up where they had left off at the beginning, and to build again their shat-



Public Square Springfield, Mo. Funeral of Fremont's Body Guard

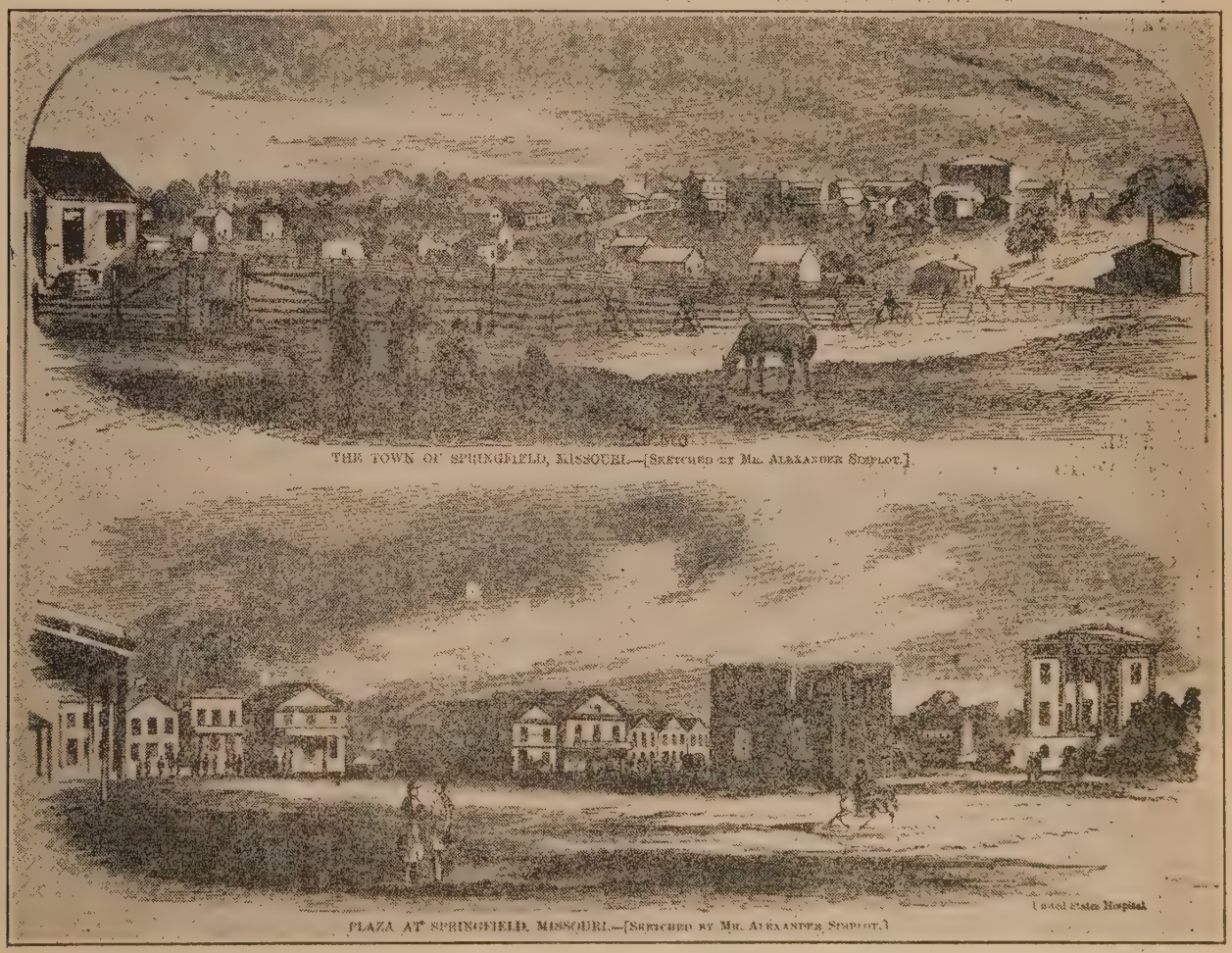
tered homes. Many of the southern sympathizers had gone south to Texas and Louisiana, but some of them were now drifting back. Many of the soldiers of both armies settled here, and numerous business enterprises were started. Several banks were organized, and the town began to expand in many ways.

Up to this time there were several cemeteries in and around Springfield. Soldiers were buried in many of the yards of private dwellings, and it was thought best to arrange a permanent resting place for them outside the city limits. In the office of Captain George M. Jones, a Confederate soldier, a meeting was held November 23, 1869, the outcome of which was the organization of the Confederate Burial Association. After this, with the aid of the ladies, money was raised with which to buy ground. Three and one-half acres were purchased, three miles south of the city adjoining the Federal cemetery on the north and Hazelwood on the south and west. The first annual decoration of graves occured June 21, 1871. In 1833, the beautiful stone wall, as it now stands, was completed at a cost of $6,000. During the annual reunion of Missouri Division, United Confederate Veterans, held in Springfield, August 8-9-10, 1901, a $12,000 monument which had been erected in the center of the cemetery, was dedicated to the memory of those whose lives were sacrificed in the War Between the States. The state association of the Daughters of the Confederacy, as they were then called, aided the veterans in the paying for this monument, several Springfield ladies being on the committee. On March 3, 1911, a bill was passed by the Sixty-first congress, and approved by President Taft, for the taking over by the government the Confederate cemetery, for its care and keeping. This project was started by Captain George M. Jones; was introduced in the senate by Senator Warner; and in the house by Congressman C. W. Hamlin of Springfield.

The growth of Springfield from that early day has been steady and substantial, developing a city of which we are justly proud. Situated upon a network of splendid [illegible] four U. S. Highways—No. 66, "The Main Street of America;" No. 65; No. 60; and No. 160 ; and State Highway No. 13; we are reminded that not so very many years back it took us three and four times as long to travel over these hills and that some places we could not reach at all.

As we drive along today over the paved highways, gazing out upon the cultivated fields and the distant hills, which, in the springtime are covered with the fresh greens of nature, brightened by the blossoms of the dogwood, redbud, and here and there a peach or pear tree; or in the fall, when everything is a riot of color in reds and browns of the autumnal shades: we can but think back to the time of our forefathers. We realize then that we are going over many of the same pathways which were hewn out by them, and that much of the work which is so easily done today, was for them a mighty task.

(Continued on page 45)



THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.—[Sketched by Mr. Alexander Simplot.]

PLAZA AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.—[Sketched by Mr. Alexander Simplot.]

A Visit to The University of Missouri

By WILLIAM JACKSON YOUNG

CENTRALLY located midway between St. Louis and Kansas City and almost equally distant from the Iowa line and the Arkansas border, at Columbia, Mo. is the oldest state university west of the Mississippi river, which will in a few more years celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding. The University of Missouri was established only nineteen years after the state of Missouri had been admitted to the Union and out of that school which had only four members on its first faculty and only two members in the first graduating class has grown one of the leading educational institutions of the country.

The story of the growth of the University of Missouri has not always been one of easy and uninterrupted progress. Men of devoted and consecrated lives kept the university alive when the War between the States threatened to end its activities forever, and built from the ashes of the university which was completely destroyed by fire in 1892, one of the greatest American state universities. For some time during the War '61-'65 the university was closed and the buildings were used by the Federal troops as stables, hospitals, prisons, and barracks and the president of the institution was forced to leave the immediate vicinity because of being a southern sympathizer. Just as the newly re-organized university was beginning to function again and regain its prestige after the war, the institution was reduced to ashes by a disastrous fire which destroyed all of the library facilities, valuable labratory apparatus, and museum collections which can never be replaced. But the spirit was not destroyed and the fire may have been a blessing in disguise since from it has grown the present University. Standing in the center of Francis Quadrangle are six stately columns, all that remain of the old building, around which have grown up many of the school's traditions and which serve as an ever-constant reminder of all that has gone before in order to make possible the present institution for the students of today.

From this meagre beginning and in spite of all the handicaps which have befallen it, has grown a school whose sixty-five buildings cover an 800-acre campus and which boasts of some 45,000 alumni and former students living in every county in the state, in every state in the Union, and in practically every civilized country of the world. During the present school year the student body itself is almost as cosmopolitan as those who have gone before. They come from every county in Missouri, forty-one states and from twelve foreign countries.

The university now consists of nine schools, including medicine, engineering, law, education, journalism, business and public administration, agriculture, nursing, and a graduate school in addition to the College of Arts and Sciences, as well as a branch of the university, the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla.

Perhaps most outstanding of the various schools and colleges at the University of Missouri are the School of Journalism, the School of Law and the College of Agriculture.

The School of Journalism is the oldest school of its kind in the world. Founded over a quarter of a century ago by the late Dr. Walter Williams, former president of the university—who, as strange as it may seem, never went to college though he held honorary degrees from three universities—is the recognized leader in that field of education. The students in this school publish a metropolitan daily newspaper and three country weeklies, doing all the reporting, writing of advertisements and writing of editorials themselves. As the result of the success of this school, newspaper men who were at first skeptical as to the possibilities of teaching journalism in a school have become convinced of its success and similar schools and departments have been established in most of the leading colleges and universities of the country.

The College of Agriculture, like the university itself is one of the oldest in the mid-west, and the farmers of not only Missouri, but of the entire country and world have profited by the experiments and research carried on here. In the school of Law the fact that in the past sixteen years only one graduate has failed to pass the state bar examination, when less than one-fifth of the persons taking the bar examination in Missouri pass, shows the excellence of the instruction.

The present university campus is divided into two parts. On the west is the Francis Quadrangle or 'Old Campus' as it is generally called, on which is located the buildings of the various professional schools, the University Hospital and the University High School. A block to the east is the new "White" or "Ag Campus," on which is located the buildings of the College of Agriculture, the home economics department and several of the scientific buildings, such as the Physics building, the Zoology building, and the New Chemistry building. At the western entrance of the "White Campus" stands the Memorial Tower, erected by popular subscription of the alumni of the school in memory of the graduates of the University of Missouri who paid the supreme sacrifice of their lives during the World War. This Memorial Tower has been acclaimed the most beautiful piece of Gothic architecture in the United States, by all of the authorities who have seen it.

Midway between the old and new campus, in a block by itself stands the university library which houses almost half a million volumes and which receives 2500 regular publications each year. In addition to the general library every school and

lege has its own departmental library and com-ed libraries of the university offer reference and earch facilities unsurpassed by any college in mid-west. Directly across the street from the versity library is located the Missouri Bible lege, operated as a unit of the University of ssouri, but supported in its entirety by the rches of the state of Missouri.

Several blocks south of the campus is the uni-sity athletic plant. Separate gymnasiums and ctice fields are maintained for men and women, l the field house, which has a seating capacity over 5,000 for basketball. The size of the field se can be imagined by comparison to a foot-l gridiron. It has ample room for indoor track ets and contains a regulation cinder track. The football and baseball teams practice in this building in case of bad weather. Two practice football fields, a baseball diamond, a nine hole golf course, a football stadium which will have a seating capacity of 56,000 when completed, a polo field and stables for the horses make up the rest of the physical equipment. A competent coaching staff and a program of intramural athletics provide contests of some sort for every student in the university, whether the individual is good enough to participate in varsity competition or not. As a result of the intramural program at the University of Missouri and the desire to have a sport for every student and every student in a sport, over 400 students use the athletic facilities daily.

(Continued on page 44)

The Battle of Lexington

Lexington, Missouri, September 12-20, 1861

By HENRY C. CHILES

IN June, 1861, the Governor of Missouri, Claiborne F. Jackson, issued a proclamation calling for the enlistment of fifty thousand volunteers to serve as militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion and for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens" of Missouri.

By appointment of the Governor, Major General Sterling Price had supreme command of these troops. There was to be a division from each of the Congressional districts of the state and a Brigadier General had been named by the Governor for each of these several divisions. General Price was a veteran of the Mexican War, during which he had been a Brigadier General. He was a former governor of the state, and probably was the best known and most popular man in Missouri.

The proclamation of the Governor did not result in the enlistment of the full quota called for, but the troops so raised, were the forces which defeated the Federal forces at the Battle of Lexington. The official name of these troops was, the "Missouri State Guard," and they fought for many months as the "Missouri State Guard" before they were mustered into the Confederate service. As a consequence there is this startling fact about the Battle of Lexington, a fact which made it an unique engagement of the War of the Sixties—not a man engaged in that battle was at the time a Confederate soldier. It was not a battle between the forces of the United States and the tories of the Confederacy, but it was an engagement between Federal troops fighting under the Stars and Stripes and the Missouri State Guard, fighting under the flag of the State of Missouri.

Another unique fact about the battle is that the Governor of Missouri (Governor Jackson) was present and witnessed the success of the Missouri troops. We learn from Harpers Weekly, of October 19, 1861, what happened after the surrender of Colonel Mulligan to General Price:

"Governor Jackson ordered Mulligan's brigade to be drawn up in solid column to hear a speech from him. He then addressed them in harsh language, demanding what business they had to make war in the State of Missouri, adding that when Missouri needed troops from Illinois she would ask for them. After upbraiding them for some length of time, he at last told them they might go home; when they disappeared with feelings which can be more easily imagined than described."

In the Missouri State Guard, at the out-set, General Price had an organization which looked more like a mob than an army, because the men had no uniforms, and they were armed with all sorts of weapons, shot-guns, flint-locks, squirrel rifles, if they were armed at all. But when the test of battle came, it was an army, in reality, despite a pearances, and was made up of brave and resour ful men. That Army had no base; the men we frequently hungry; many of them had no sho but under General Price that Army, marching t der the Missouri flag, crossed the state three tim and won victories at Carthage, Wilson Creek, H Dry Wood and Lexington. That Army provid itself with arms, ordnance and equipment largel by capture in battle, and when it finally left t state and was mustered into the Confederate s vice in 1862, it was well equipped. Or, as Gene James H. McBride tersely states, in his official port: "The men who * * * * marched s hundred miles without tents, half clad, and ma of them unshod, can be safely relied on in the ho of danger."

By September, 1861, there were fifty thousa troops in Missouri, scattered over various parts the state, and it was decided to establish a Fede base at Lexington. Early in the month, Colo James A. Mulligan, with his Irish Brigade, t Twenty-third Illinois Infantry enlisted in Chica and other Federal forces came to Lexington. Colonel Mulligan was the senior officer, he h command, and chose a very strong position, at t Masonic College and surrounding terrain. T position was naturally a very strong one becau it was on a high ridge over-looking the town of L ington and the Missouri river, and because it w protected naturally on three sides by deep ravin The main buildings of the Masonic College, a la brick structure, was the headquarters of Colo Mulligan, and the basement floor was used as storage place for ammunition and supplies. Arou the college buildings and around a total area about eighteen acres were thrown a very compl series of earthworks, breastworks, trenches a pits, the latter having sharp stakes at the bott On account of the elaborate defenses set up on t strong position, it seems only fair to describe whole as a fortress. And if the Federal troo were in and defending a fortress then the encoun which is usually referred to as a battle is bet described as a siege and the storming and capt of a fortress. That was what the "Battle of L ington" really was. In his "recollections," Colo Van Horn describes it as a siege and says that lasted "for twelve days from first to last."

According to Colonel Mulligan, he had ab 2780 men with which to defend this fortress. G eral Price, in his official report to the Govern stated that he took 3500 prisoners, over three tho and stands of infantry arms, about seven hundr and fifty horses, many sets of cavalry equipme more than $100,000, worth of commissary sto

d a large amount of other property. As to the mber of men, under Colonel Mulligan, whichever of figures is accepted as correct, it must be con- led that there was an ample Federal force with ich to defend the fortress on top of the bluff at xington.

One detail of the defenses of the Federal position of peculiar interest, and that is the fact that out front of the west "sally port" a large quantity telegraph wire (barbed wire was not then own) was stretched and tangled, so as to afford additional protection at this important point.

Another detail which must not be overlooked is at at one point, the Federals had mines. These, ree in number, were at the brow of the bluff erlooking the Missouri river. When, on the 18th, neral McBride and his troops pursued the Fed- als up this bluff, two of these mines were ex- oded, wounding several of his men. None were lled by the explosion.

While the Federal forces were gathering at Lex- gton, General Price was on the way north from pringfield (after allowing his forces to recuper- e from the Battle of Wilson Creek). He arrived Lexington of the twelfth of September, and set camp at the old Fair Grounds, about two and ne- half miles south of Lexington (on what is now tate Highway No. 13). A sharp encounter be- ween the two forces occurred on that day, and on ne thirteenth, and at least a part of the fighting curred in Machpelah Cemetery, which adjoins exington on the south near Twentieth street. rom that time on (according to Captain Joseph . Wilson, who served under Price) "we were con- antly engaged in desultory skirmishes with pick- s and foraging parties, but nothing of a serious ature" until the last three days of the battle, hich were September 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1861. his is a fact which has been frequently overlooked the historians, who date the battle as of these ree days only, whereas its proper dates cover the ne day period, September 12th to 20th, both in- usive. In his account of the battle, Colonel R. T. an Horne, U. S. A., said: "For nine days the in- stment lasted with but little respite for those ithin the Union works.

General Price had marched northward very pidly, and his official report shows clearly why e assault upon the Federal position could not be ade until the eighteenth:

"Finding, after sunset (on the 12th), that our mmunition, the most of which had been left be- nd on the march from Springfield, was nearly hausted, and that my men, thousands of whom d not eaten a particle in thirty-six hours, re- uired rest and food, I withdrew to the fair rounds and encamped there. My ammunition agons having at last been brought up, and large -inforcements having been received, I again oved into town on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and gan the final attack on the enemy's works."

According to Colonel Mulligan, General Price d a force of 28,000 men. According to Captain ilson, he had about 12,000. Whichever figures considered as correct, it must be admitted that besieging and storming so strong a fortress as at occupied by Colonel Mulligan, the attacking arty had a very grave situation presented to it, one which would require more important qualities then are to be found in mere numerical strength.

One reason it is difficult to determine how many men were engaged under General Price is the fact that many fought with the Missouri State Guards who had not been enlisted and joined in the fight without attending to that formality. A quotation from the official report of Colonel J. T. Hughes of the First Infantry Regiment tells the story:

"I will further add that during the siege several citizens and amateur fighters fell into the ranks under my command and rendered efficient service with their rifles and double-barrelled shot guns, obeying my orders and advancing gallantly upon the enemy."

Colonel W. L. Webb, of Independence, Mo., in his "Battles and Biographies of Missourians" quotes a contemporary news writer and eye-witness, who describes what may have been one of these unenlisted men: the writer says he was "dressed in buckskin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about seven o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position, he banged away at the Federals until noon, then rested an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations until six p. m., when he returned home to supper and a night's sleep. The next day a little before seven saw him, dinner and rifle in hand, trudging up the street to begin again his regular day's work—and in this style he continued until the surrender."

The assault on the fortress opened on the morning of the 18th of September, and, according to the official report of General Price, there was continuous firing for the ensuing fifty-two hours.

The fortress was attacked on all sides. From the northeast side by General James S. Rains, with part of the Second Division; from the east by Col. Congrave Jackson, commanding the Third Division (General John B. Clark's Division); from the south by General M. M. Parsons, commanding the Sixth Division; from the west by General A. E. Steen, commanding the Fifth Division, by General Martin E. Green, commanding the First Division, and by Colonel B. A. Rives, commanding the Fourth Division (General W. T. Slack's Division); and from the northwest by General Thomas A. Harris with the remainder of the Second Division, and by General James H. McBride, commanding the Seventh Division.

Bledsoe's Battery was with General Rains. There were three guns, and the battery was posted about one hundred yards southeast of the old Major Neet residence, which is out at the end of Seventeenth street. Two guns of Captain Henry Guibor's Battery were on what is now the campus of the Wentworth Military Academy; another gun of this battery, in charge of Captain Churchill Clark, was at the dead end of Sixteenth or College street where in joins South street. The fourth gun of this battery was in charge of (then) Sergant Alexander A. Leasueur (afterwards Captain) and was at a point just north of the present Traders Bank building, which is located on the northeast corner of 11th and Main streets. Captain Kneisley's battery of four six-pounders was on the river front with the divisions commanded by Generals McBride and Harris.

Of course, there was artillery on both sides. At a point about mid-way between the college buildings and the edge of the bluff were two guns, one commanding the river side and the other in a strong " lunette" (traces of which still exist) commanded the east approach, or General Rain's Division. There was a gun at the northeast corner of the college campus (which was a tract of 6.46 acres in a square), another at the southeast corner, another at the southwest corner of the building and still another at the southwest corner of the campus. These two commanded the town of Lexington, and it was a ball from one of these guns which shattered the capital of the northeast column of the courthouse. And thereby hangs the tale of the famous cannon ball embedded in that capital which attracts the attention of sight-seers every day in the year. Many come to Lexington for the primary purpose of seeing that sight.

The courthouse was built during the Mexican War and is a fine building and a fine piece of architecture. The four stately columns in front are of stone; and of course a cannon ball striking one of them would not embed itself, but would rather shatter the column and fall to the ground. And that is precisely what happened, and for years after the war, the scar where the ball hit the capital could be seen. Captain Joseph A. Wilson, who has been mentioned before, was not only a veteran of the battle of Lexington (he was an artilleryman and fought throughout the entire war) but he was deeply interested in preserving relics and has a large collection of them. Among these relics was a cannon ball which "Captain Joe" always claimed was the identical ball which shattered the column. After his death, his widow presented that cannonball to Lafayette county, and the county court had it fixed in the "scar" or shattered place on the column.

Mention of Captain Churchill Clark brings to mind an incident that cannot be omitted. Captain Clark's gun was at the foot of Sixteenth or College street and the main building of the Masonic College was at the other end of that street. That building, as has been mentioned was Mulligan's headquarters and held the magazine of the Federal forces. Hence, Captain Clark was engaged in shooting red-hot cannon balls at the building in an attempt to explode the magazine. At the other end of the line, it was, of course, necessary to throw the balls out of the building as soon as they struck. Colonel Van Horne in his account of the battle relates that while he was engaged in this duty, a boy of twelve or fourteen years showed up (when and how he came is a mystery) and volunteered to help, and Colonel Van Horne gave him the shovel and the lad faithfully and successfully performed that dangerous duty. Years afterward, Colonel Van Horne received a letter from a man named Charles A. Lantheaume, of California, saying he was that boy and requesting the Colonel to write him a letter verifying the incident, stating that he had related it, and not being verified, he had unhappily brought upon himself the dubious distinction of being "the biggest liar in California." The Colonel, of course, wrote the letter.

No mention of the War of the Sixties, for a Missourian, would be complete without some account of Bledsoe's Battery—one of the most disti guished outfits in the entire Confederate servic This was a Lafayette county organization. I Captain was Captain Hiram Bledsoe, another he of the Mexican War. One of the guns used by th battery was a cannon known in Lexington as ' O Sac" or "Old Sacramento." This ancient gun w one of the trophies of the Mexican War, captur and brought home by the boys of Company "I (the Lafayette county company of Colonel Ale ander W. Doniphan's regiment), which marched Mexico in the days of '46-'47. After the Mexic War, "Old Sac" was on display at the courthou square in Lexington, and was used with telling fect in the celebration of July Fourth and oth patriotic occasions. It was a nine-pounder a was made of an amalgam of brass, copper and s ver. When Captain Bledsoe organized his batte he enlisted the services of "Old Sac" and took under his command. He had it bored out and ma over into a twelve-pounder, and it was one of t guns in his battery in many of the battles of t War of the Sixties, until it had to be retired, t worn for further use. It was, of course, used the battle of Lexington. The re-boring caused to give forth a very peculiar, awe-inspiring and i describable sound when it was fired. So peculi was this sound, that in the roar of any battle could be heard, and the location of Bledsoe's ba tery determined from that sound. No outf North or South, had a more glorious record th had Bledsoe's battery. Many of the members the Missouri Division of the U. D. C. proud found their eligibility to membership in the Socie upon their relationship to members of this disti guished command, which fought gallantly, sourcefully and gloriously at Wilson Creek, B Dry Wood, Lexington, Chickamauga, Chattanoog Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kenesa Mountain, Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta, Columbi and other engagements too numerous to mentio

Captain Bledsoe was wounded at Big Dry Woo and hence did not take part in the battle of Le ington until September 20th; prior to that day, t battery at Lexington, was commanded by Capta Emmett MacDonald.

Another Lafayette county organization whi was in the Battle of Lexington, and which arriv at Lexington ahead of the main body of troo and had a distinguished record and leader, w the company enlisted by Captain Joseph C. Shell who later raised a regiment in Missouri, became general and was a conspicuous and gallant figu in nearly every battle, campaign and raid in t Western Department. General Shelby never su rendered. At the close of the war, he lead his not "Iron Brigade" of several hundred veterans in Mexico, and Emperor Maximilian made a grant land for a colony of them, named Carlotta, honor of the Empress. After remaining in Mexi for some years, General Shelby returned to Mi souri, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Just west of the Masonic college and about o hundred yards west of the western line of the Fe eral fortifications stood the elegant mansion bui by and the home of Colonel Oliver Anderson, wealthy Kentuckian who had come to Lexingto

(Continued on page 47)

Missouri State Capitol *And Its Decorations*

By JOHN PICKARD, Ph. D., D. F. A.
President of State Capital Decoration Commission

THIS magnificent structure is 437 feet long, and 300 feet wide. Its exterior wall is 262 feet high and the apex of the dome is 262 feet from the ground; it covers approximately three acres of ground. It was completed in 1917, but the decorations as they exist today under the direction of the Capitol Decoration Commission were completed and installed during the years from 1917 to 1929.

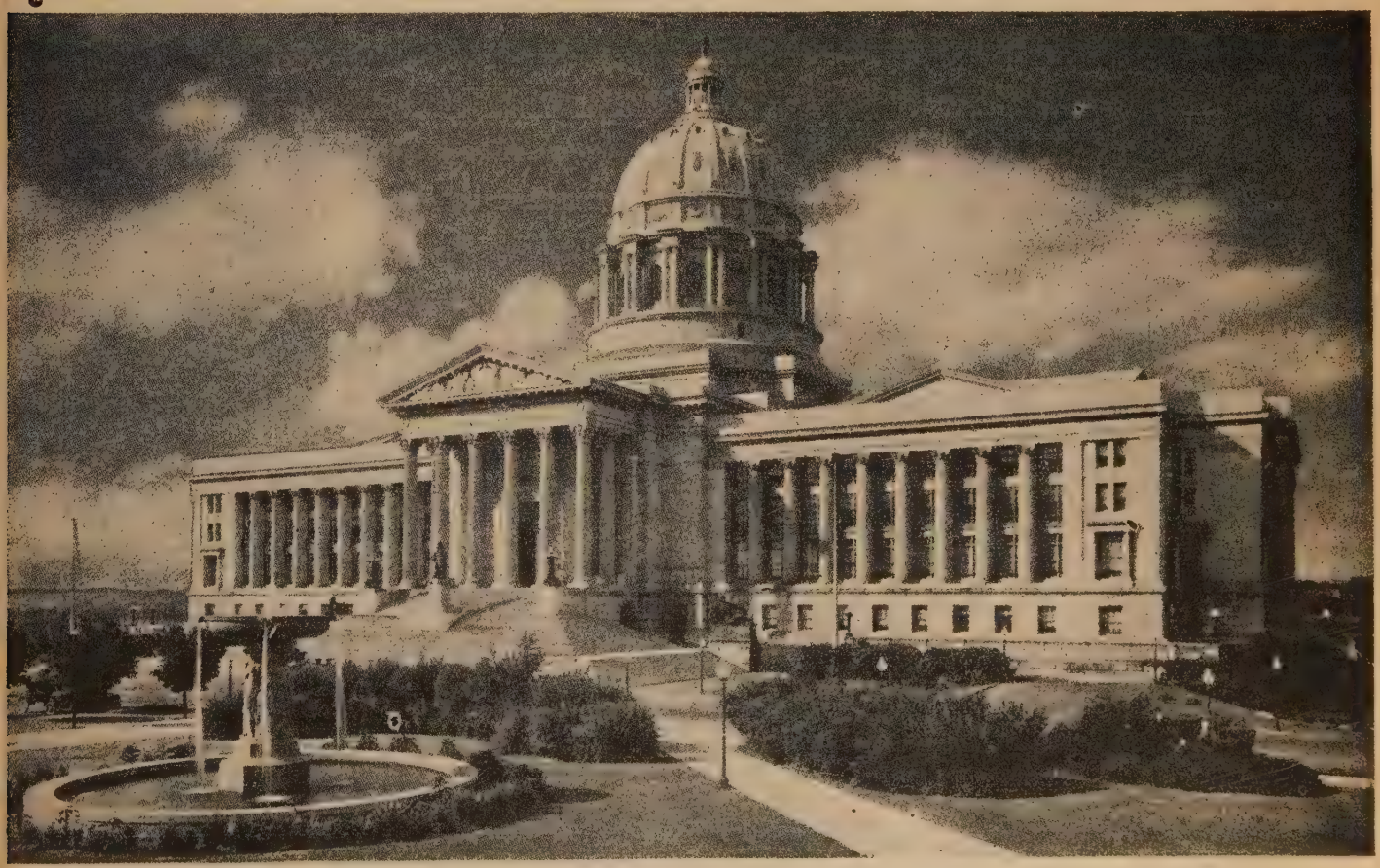
These decorations comprise seventy-four mural paintings, thirteen stained glass windows, four important tapestries. There is also on the structure two important friezes, one splendid gable group, and a bronze figure of Ceres on the apex of the dome. There are also, in connection with the building, three other bronze statues including the largest and finest statue of Jefferson in the country. On the Capitol grounds are also three large fountains with sculptural adornment.

The theme of all these decorations, splendidly conceived and elaborately and carefully wrought out is Missouri Here we find Missouri legends and Missouri history, Missouri men and Missouri women, Missouri cities and Missouri country, Missouri landscapes and Missouri rivers, Missouri in war and Missouri in peace, Missouri's distinguished sons and Missouri's achievements as a state, Missouri ideas and Missouri ideals, Missouri at all stages of her existance and development.

No other state in this section of our country is so rich as Missouri in picturesque legend and colorful history.

It requires a volume to adequately discuss all these decorations but for the purpose of this article will select one painting in the Historical or Soldiers and Sailors Museum within the structure. On the mezzanine floor of this spacious museum there are eight lunettes, each sixteen feet long and eight feet high. In these lunettes is portrayed the epic cycle of the glory of Missouri in war from the siege of St. Louis by the Indians in 1780 to the achievements of Mississippi at Vauquois Hill in France in World War. In this series of paintings

(Continued on page 44)



MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL

The Lake of the Ozarks

By MORELAND BROWN

ANY written story of the State of Missouri, surely needs tell of The Lake of the Ozarks, of its surrounding Ozark area, and of Bagnell Dam—a modern marvel of man's creative ability—in a wondrous setting of "God's great out of doors".

May we say at the outset that visitors to the Lake of the Ozarks are enraptured with its beauty. To the natural charm of the Ozarks they find added a glorious body of water. Here, woods, water, hills and rocks welcome the eye in every direction. Wild flowers and blossoming shrub grow in great profusion from early spring until the frosts of fall; while the songs of an abundant bird life bring constant music to the listening ear.

Set in the Ozark Hills, this lake is 129 miles long, has an average width of from one to five miles, covers 62,000 acres, and has an indented scene-changing shore line of some 1300 miles.

The waters of the lake are clear-blue, and vary in depth from shallow to more than 100 feet. The shore line is generally wooded, with oak, hickory, walnut, elm, native haws, wild-crab and other tree varieties. Sumac, buck brush, sassafras, wild grape and other shrubs and vines join in completing the woodsy picture. The hills vary in height. Along parts of the shore line the ground slopes gently to the water edge, while at numerous other parts are rock cliffs, often rising to heights of 200 to 300 feet.

While the lake and surrounding area is of constant beauty, there are two seasons of the year when lovers of nature reap richest rewards from their visit. Spring blossom time begins in April. Sarvis, hawthorne, dogwood, wild plum and redbud are in bloom. Violets, wood anemone, sweet-william, pussyfoot, wild verbena and wild onion comes into blossom; followed soon by columbine, Indian paint brush, asters and numerous varieties of Ozark wild flowers.

Winter-weary souls, responding to the appeal of these growing things, return cityward with hearts at peace and life's faiths renewed. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, whence cometh my strength." He leadeth me beside the still water. He restoreth my Soul". Thus, sang the psalmist.

It is spring time, too, for the birds. Their songs can be heard on every hand. The southern and northern birds both are found on the Lake of the Ozarks, as at this point the southern and northern bird areas overlap. There has been seen both the egret of the south and the eider duck of the north.

The spring season of beauty is surpassed however, in the eyes of most visitors, by the brilliance of the fall coloring. Then the lake area is a glory of

SCENE ON THE LAKE OF THE OZARKS

First Pony Express Ride

IN 1859 St. Joseph was the western terminus of railroad communication.. Beyond this the stage coach, the saddle horse, and the ox trains were the only means of cemmerce and communication with the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope. In the winter of 1860 there was a Wall street lobby at Washington trying to get $5,000,000 for carrying the mail overland for one year between New York and San Francisco. The proposition was extremely cheeky, and Wm. H. Russell, backed by Secretary of War Floyd, resolved to give the lobby a cold shower bath. He therefore offered to bet $200,000 that he could put on a mail line from Sacramento to St. Joseph that would make the distance—1,950-miles in ten days. The bet was taken and the 8th of April fixed upon as the day of starting. Mr. Russell called upon his partner and general manager of business upon the plains, Mr. A. B. Miller, now a citizen of Denver, and stated what he had done, and asked if he could perform the feat. Miller replied: "Yes, Sir; I will do it, and do it by pony express." To accomplish this Mr. Miller purchased 300 of the fleetest horses he could find in the west, and employed 125 men. Eighty of these men were to be post-rider. These he selected with references to their light weight and their known daring and courage. It was very essential that the horses should be loaded as light as possible; therefore the lighter the man the better. It was necessary that some portions of the route should be run at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The horses stationed from ten to twenty miles apart, and each rider would be required to ride sixty miles. For the change of the animals and shifting of the mails two minutes were allowed. Where there were no stage stations at proper distances, tents sufficient to hold one man and two horses were provided. Indians would sometimes give chase, but their cayuse ponies made but sorry show in their stern chase after Miller's throughbreds, many of which could make a mile in a minute and fifty seconds.

All arrangements being completed, a signal gun on the steamer at Sacramento proclaimed the meridian of April 8, 1860—the hour for starting—when Border Ruffin, Mr. Miller's private saddle horse, with Billy Baker in the saddle, bounded away towards the foothills of the Sierre Nevadas and made his ride of twenty miles in 49 minutes. The snows were deep in the mountains, and one rider was lost for several days in a snow storm, and after the Salt Lake valley was reached additional speed became necessary to reach St. Joseph on time. From here all went well until the Platte was to be crossed at Julesburg. The river was up and running rapidly, but the rider plunged his horse into the flood, only however,, to mire in the quicksand and drown. The courier succeeded in reaching the shore with his mailbag in hand, and traveled ten miles on foot to reach the next relay. Jonny Fry, a popular rider of his day, was to make the finish. He had sixty miles to ride, with six horses to do it. When the last courier arrived at the sixty mile post out from St. Joseph, he was one hour behind time. A heavy rain had set in, and the roads were slippery. Two hundred thousand dollars might turn upon a single minute. Fry had just two hours and thirty minutes in which to win. This was the finish of the longest race, for the largest stakes, ever won in America. When the time for his arrival was nearly up, at least 5,000 people stood upon the river bank, with eyes turned toward the woods from which the horse and rider should emerge into the open country in the rear of Elmwood—one mile from the finish. Tick, tick, tick, went thousand of watches. The time was nearly up! But seven minutes remained. Hark! A shout goes up from the assembled multitude. He comes! The noble little mare, Sylph, the daughter of Little Arthur, darts like arrow from the bow and makes the run of the last mile in one minute and fifty seconds, landing upon the ferry boat with five minutes and a fraction to spare. .

From the Jefferson City Daily Tribune, March 23, 1881. Reprinted by the Tribune from the St. Joseph News.

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exotic beauty. The Master Painter has thrown every shade and tint of possible color onto his great outdoors canvas. Middle October is the height of the season.

The lake lies about the central part of the State, about equal distance from St. Louis and Kansas City, and thirty-five miles southwest from Jefferson City. It is reached by U. S. Highways 54 and 65, by State Highways 5 and 35, is easily accessible from U. S. Highways 40, 50 and 66, and is touched by numerous state secondary, county and private roads. An around-the-lake road system is under construction. Bagnell Dam is in Miller County. The lake extends into seven counties, but principally is in the counties of Miller, Morgan, Camden and Benton.

Bagnell Dam, including the Lake of the Ozarks, is a hydro-electric project, built by the Union Electric Light & Power Company, as a supplementary source of power for the City of St. Louis. The project was conceived by Ralph W. Street of Kansas City, who obtained the Federal power permit giving the right to construct a dam over the Osage River. Started on August 6, 1929, the power plant was officially placed in operation on October 1, 1931.

The concrete dam across the Osage River is 2,543 feet in length, rises 148 feet above bed rock, and U. S. Highway 54 uses its top for a roadway. If you will picture a solid row of twelve story buildings seven blocks long—which, as you

(Continued on page 46)

The History of Cape Girardeau, Missouri

ABOUT the year 1704 one, Ensign Sieur Girardot, the son of Mons Girardot, also known as Girardeau, or Girdardo, went from the settlement of Kaskaskia to trade with the Indians.

As there were no roads the means of travel would naturally be by water, and the great "Father of Waters", or Mississippi River, was at the very doorway, we would think he started down the river and traveled all day. This traveling would bring him to a great bend in the river, skirted on the west bank by a high bluff. This would be a fine place to camp for the night, this bluff extended far out into the river, so was a natural point for observation, and formed a protection. We draw the conclusion he spent sometime at this vantage point and traded with the Indians as there were a number of tribes here at that time. This bluff became known as Cape Girardeau and is still known to its 18,000 inhabitants as "Cape Rock", and the city which is located a little over a mile south, has been named Cape Girardeau.

Nothing much is known about this early settlement until 1793 when the Spaniards sent out a Commandant, by the name of Don Louis Lorimier. When he came he found this quite a trading post which was called Girardeau Post. At first Lorimier tried to change the post to Lorimont, but it was too well known as Girardeau, so it was called Cape Girardeau and is still known as that.

Lorimier encouraged farmers from the United States to come into this Spanish Territory. They came from the eastern states and became Spanish subjects for the land grants that were given to them.

Lorimier a very popular leader, also became prosperous and built a very pretentious home for that day. This house was built of some kind of red material and became known as the "Red House" to the early settlers. This house stood where the Catholic Church and Parochial School now stand.

Quite a settlement grew at this post and was incorporated as a village in the year 1808.

In 1804 there were ceremonies attending the transfer of this territory to France, then to the United States. Lorimier now became a citizen of the United States, a citizen of the country he had so strongly opposed during the Revolutionary War.

Lorimier was a man of considerable ability, although, he could neither read nor write, his district showed great progress and prosperity even exceding Saint Louis in advancement.

This advancement was natural when we think of the location of this settlement or city as we now call it. It is located in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, has the great Mississippi River at its very door, the climate is good, there being no long severe winters, and few scorching summers, and the rainfall is plentiful as a rule. So we account for this city growing into the largest city on the west banks of the Mississippi River between Saint Louis and New Orleans.

The early settlers brought some education and religion with them, so Cape Girardeau, early in its history became an educational center, having a Presbyterian Seminary, a Convent, Sisters of Loretta, and a Catholic College for men. These institutions being prominent before the War Between the States.

The earliest settlers did not have a protestant church in the village, as this was Spanish Territory and the Catholic Church was the church. There were two Protestant Churches established about eight miles from the village in the year 1804 or 1806, a Baptist, called Bethel, and a Methodist called McKendree. The Baptist church has been gone a long time but the Methodist Church has been restored and rededicated, and is called "Old McKendree," services are still held there.

The life of this village continued as other villages, and we find it was a prosperous life for as the years go by, pretentious homes and beautiful flower gardens were built. Some of the homes that were built in those early days are still in use and show best of Colonial architecture.

Nothing of great importance happened in this village and we find it still growing, still prosperous when the War Between the States broke out. This caused quite an excitement as the town is located where the North meets the South and the East meets the West. There were sympathizers on both sides but more southern. The excitement ran very high although there were no important battles fought here but several skirmishes. The most important one being in September 1864. This was the Battle of Cape Girardeau, several soldiers on both sides were killed.

Since the War Between the States this town has continued its growth and developed into an industrial and educational center, having a State Teachers College and a Catholic College for men who expect to enter the priesthood, two hospitals, a large shoe factory and several smaller factories.

We have fine railroads into our city also good highways, the river, which has a traffic bridge, which connects the East with West, as well as the South with the North.

Near the approach to the bridge is found a Confederate Monument which the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected in 1931 to the memory of the gallant young men that went from Southeast Missouri to defend the honor and rights of our southland. It stands, a thing of beauty, as a greeting to our visitors and proclaims to them that we honor those, that went to defend the things they thought were right.

(MRS. GLENN) MAUD M. HOPE

Some Aspects of The Santa Fe Trail 1848-1880

By RALPH P. BIEBER

MUCH has been said and written about the Santa Fe Trail. Its origin, its commercial aspects, its romantic features, all have been ld; tales of hardship and adventure, all have been ld and retold. Most of the accounts, however, have een limited to the period before 1848. It is the urpose of this paper to continue the narrative om that time and to outline the story of the rail between the Mexican War and the coming the railroads.

Nor is the history of the Trail in its later years any less importance than in the days of its oneer development. With the annexation and cupation of Mexican territory, a new era in the story of the Santa Fe Trail began. No longer as its chief western terminus in a foreign land; nce its commerce, formerly foreign, became prarily domestic, and though thereby deprived of uch of its romantic character the value and vary of trade soon mounted to heights never dreamd of in former days. Morever, the Trail became he one great bond that united the newly-acquired ossessions in the far Southwest to the rest of he United States. It became a medium for the ather slow process of Americanizing a region hich for two and a half centuries had been living nder the influences of a Spanish civilization. Of ven greater significance was its relations to the ettlement of the immense stretch of land between he Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. In 848 the Trail passed through the Indian country nd across vast, unsettled plains before it reached he territory of New Mexico and the country beond. By 1880 thriving states and territories had risen along the greater part of its course, the nsettled West passing away. It is this fact that ives the Santa Fe Trail its chief claim to importnce after the Mexican War, for the history of he Trail in its later years is simply a part of the istory of the vanishing frontier.

The story of the Trail breaks up into three fairly distinct periods (1) 1848—1860, a period of increased commerce and overland migration; (2) 860—1867, a period of conflict; and (3) 1867—880, the railroad period. The characteristics and roblems of each of these periods of the Santa Fe Trail are practically identical with the characterstics and problems of the whole frontier for the same time.

One of the striking characteristics of the period between the Mexican and War of 60's was the ncreased commercial importance of the Trail, exhibited in the rapidly growing exports and imports o and from the Southwest. In 1890 and following a new feature in the history of the Trail was introduced with the emigration of settlers to the gold fields of California by way of Santa Fe. This movement of population continued to a greater or less extent until 1858, when another emigration began—this time to the gold mines of Colorado. Another innovation came in 1850, when, due to the necessity of establishing a closer communication with the far off territories, a regular overland mail was organized between Missouri and New Mexico and put into successful operation. All these activities across the Great Plains led to Indian hostilities, to a change in our Indian policy, and to the introduction of some system of military protection for the road by the United States. By 1860 the Southwest had been brought closer to the rest of the country and the existence of the frontier had been weakened but not severly shaken.

Several new problems presented themselves for solution in the period between 1860 and 1867. During these years the Trail was primarily a military highway with conflicts raging along the main route from Missouri to New Mexico. At the eastern end military protection was required against the depredations of Bushwhackers, "Red Legs," Guerillas, Jayhawkers, and ordinary highwaymen. Toward the central and western end protection became necessary to halt the advance of the troops of the Confederacy. And along the route the best of protection was needed against the Indians who had finally risen with a vengeance to smite the white man for his encroachments upon their territory. These conflicts taxed the strength of the Federal troops to the utmost. Commerce and migrations had increased in the meantime, and some people were beginning to realize that the Great American Desert was in reality a future home for thousands of settlers. While the occurances along the Santa Fe Trail during these years contributed to the further weakening of the frontier, the period closed without any serious menace to its existence.

But a change was imminent. The Indian problem of the Trail which had been an ever-present one since the days of the Mexican War, was finally solved in the last period of the Trail's history. The redoubtable Sheridan, with the aid of his brilliant subordinate Custer, crushed the Indians in a winter campaign in 1868 and 1869, and forced them on to reservations previously assigned to them by the national government. At the same time the eastern terminal of the Trail retreated westward before the rapid advance of the railroads. Countless settlers followed so close upon the heels of the railroad builders, that by 1880, when the locomotive made its appearance in Santa Fe, the greater part of the country through which the Trail had passed was dotted with set-

tlers. A last American frontier. To this accomplishment the Santa Fe Trail had contributed not a little.

Of the various aspects of the Trail thus outlined, only a few can be discussed in the brief space allotted to this article. A necessary preliminary to an account of the Trail is a description of the route it traversed. Prior to the War the main route, except for its eastern terminus, remained the same as it had been before 1846. It still passed from the Missouri River in a southeasterly direction through Council Grove and on to Santa Fe, hence one branch proceeded south by way of El Paso to Chihuahua and Durango in Mexico, and the other proceeded west to the Pacific. Leaving out of consideration the minor routes from the Arkansas frontier and from eastern Texas, the main route for a number of years had Independence as its principal eastern terminus; but by the beginning of the Mexican War the towns of Westport and Kansas had arisen as rivals. Though retarded by the cholera epidemic, these towns had made such rapid progress that by 1855 they displaced Independence as the principal point of departure for the Santa Fe traders. Because of its superior shipping facilities on the Missouri River the City of Kansas or Kansas City, as Kansas was now called, became the main depot. Its growth from a small village with about 300 inhabitants in 1851 to a good sized town of about 7,000 in 1860, as due almost entirely to its position at the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. At the same time, with the growth of government transportation across the plains, Ft. Leavenworth, and later Leavenworth City, became of increasing importance as shipping points for government stores to the Indians and to the military forces on the plains and in the Southeast.

Further changes occurred at the eastern end of the road between 1860 and 1867. On account of the unsettled conditions along the Kansas-Missouri border some of the Santa Fe business at Kansas City was driven to Leavenworth, the trade being about equally divided between these two towns. Specifically, this change was due to Ft. Leavenworth being made military headquarters of the Department of the West, to the depredations on the Trail near Kansas City, and to the struggle between Northerner and Southerner in Kansas City itself. The route taken from Leavenworth was usually by way of Lawrence or Topeka, striking the old Trail somewhere between the present towns of Burlington and Wilmington, and thence on to Council Grove. An additional change of greater significence came about in 1862, when a road was opened up by way of Topeka, Junction City, Salina, and Ellsworth. This road, used chiefly by the government for the transportation of troops and military stores before 1867, was destined to supersede the old Trail east of Ft. Larned when the railroad began to move westward.

And the coming of the railroad was near at hand. With the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in the sixties, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in the seventies, the last period of the Santa Fe Trail began. In 1865 the Kansas Pacific reached Lawrence, in the following year Topeka and Junction City, and thereafter continued rapidly westward, locating its tracks far enough south to accomodate the Sant Fe trade. For a short time a small amount of th Santa Fe business was diverted from Leavenwort and Kansas City to Lawrence and Topeka, but b 1867 this trade overland by ox-team and mule-tea came to an end in all these towns, and proceede instead from Junction City over the norther route by way of Ellsworth to Ft. Larned. Thi definitely marked the end of the Old Santa F Trail east of Ft. Larned. The change is graph ically described in an exultant article in the Junc tion City Union in August, 1867: "A few yea ago the freighting wagons and oxen passin through Council Grove were counted by thou ands, the value of merchandise by millions. Bu the shriek of the iron horse has silenced the lowin of the panting ox, and the old trail looks des olate. The track of the commerce of the plains ha changed, and with the change is destined to com other changes better and more blessed". As th Kansas Pacific proceeded westward across Kansas the end of the railroad line became for a time th eastern terminus of the Trail. In 1867, Junctio City, Salina, and Ellsworth, in turn, became east ern terminals; in 1868, Ellsworth and Hays City in 1869, Sheridan; and in 1870, Kit Carson, Colo ado. Ellsworth, while the eastern terminus, co nected with the old Trail at Ft. Larned; Hays Cit at Ft. Dodge; and Sheridan and Kit Carson a Ft. Lyon. By the close of 1870, therefore, the Ol Santa Fe Trail as a highway of through traffic ha come to an end in Kansas, and had receded west ward before the advance of the Kansas Pacifi Railroad. .

But it was a full decade more before the Trai to Sant Fe passed into history. Kit Carson, Colo ado, on the Kansas Pacific, remained the chief east ern terminus until 1873, when a line was complete south to West Las Animas on the Arkansas. Mean while, the Santa Fe Railroad began active oper ations and built with great energy across the stat of Kansas, following the deserted course of the ol Trail up to the Arkansas until, early in 1873, i reached Granada in eastern Colorado. From th autumn of that year Granada, on the Santa Fe and West Las Animas, on the Kansas Pacific, be come competing points for the trade of southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and this re lation continued until December, 1875, when both railroads extended their lines west to La Junta which in turn became the main reshipping point Early in 1876, the Santa Fe Railroad reache Pueblo, and soon afterward the Denver and Ri Grande was opened from Pueblo to El Moro, ex tensions which moved the terminus of the Trai still further south to El Moro. Then as the Santa Fe pushed southward from La Junta through the Raton Pass and on to New Mexico, Trinidad Colorado, in 1878, and Otero and Las Vegas, New Mexico, in 1879, became the respective terminals and finally on February 9, 1880, "the locomotive thundered into Santa Fe, and broke the spell which for three centuries had shut from the modern world the city of the Holy Faith of Saint Francis." While the natives crowded around and looked upon this new method of transportation with curiosity

(Continued on page 46)

The Confines of A Wilderness

By JOHN FRANCIS McDERMOTT

WHEN Washington Irving described St. Louis in 1810 as a frontier settlement, picturesque but only half-civilized, by the interest in-rent in his narrative and by the skill of his pen, created an impression which has served the un-itical for authentic portraiture. Romantic and lorful, his picture has been accepted even by those ho should have been skeptical. Many readers and merous writers have been entirely satisfied with ving's comments on Saint Louis. When they re-ire further authority, they quote, of course, from oosevelt, who tells us that the French of the Illi-is country were poor, indolent, Subservient and pendent. The French of Saint Louis, by im-ication, are the same sort, and Irving is there-re confirmed. Roosevelt's account is so well writ-n, so attractively expressed, that readers (and riters, too, apparently) often do not stop to ques-on the justice or accuracy of his statements.

When, however, writers wish to be really orough, they go back of Irving and Roosevelt to imary sources. This means, first of all, Levas-ur. Lafayette's party in 1825 stopped at Saint uis all one day and half of the night; it even ayed the next day at Kaskaskia. This stop-over ve the secretary authoritative basis for his state-ents. At Saint Louis he found himself "on the nfines of a wilderness." The people of Kaskaskia, hom he regarded as representative of the Mis-ssippi Valley French, astonished him.

They are acquainted with France only by tra-tions from the reign of Louis XIV, and they have idea of the convulsions which, during the last rty years, have torn the country of their fathers. Have you not," said one of them to me, another mous general, called Napoleon?"

The poor Lavasseur was astounded to find that apoleon "who believed he filled the universe with s name. . . was yet hardly known on the banks the Mississippi." If Lavasseur's statements are curate, then Saint Louis was indeed a mere back-oods post.

But this is nothing. The scholarly writer has any more references in his files. He calls upon e learned and observant Michaux. This French tanist (traveling in the Illinois in 1795 as ent for Citizen Genet) was forced to admit that found "St. Louis flourishing," but he redeemed mself when he declared that the French men of askaskia went about in breech-clouts. Ergo, the ench lived like savages. Volney, in this same cade, had little approval for our valley French. pathy, indolence, and poverty equally prevail ong the French settlers at Kaskaskias, Cahokias, cky Meadows, St. Lewis."

Timothy Flint neatly shows the primitiveness the town: " - - - under the French and Spanish *gime*, they (Saint Louis and Sainte Genevieve) d existed as straggling French boating, hunting, and fur establishments,—in manners, in pursuits, and in character, as different from American establishments as can be imagined." The Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach tells us that Saint Louis was settled by French and Canadians from the Illinois who————*lived a long time cut off from the civilized world, and surrounded by Indians*————*They would at length have become savages, had not this territory*————*come into the possession of the United States. Since that time communication and roads have been opened between the United States and Saint Louis.*

Captain Basel Hall, a throughful commentator, discovered that Saint Louis was " in a remote . . . corner of the globe." Beltrami, an Italian traveller, was conscious that at Saint Louis he was on the "threshold of savage life." Twenty years later (1846) we can still find a writer who says that the growth of Saint Louis was retarded "by the peculiar character of its original inhabitants (but, thank God, they are at last rapidly dying off." And in this same spot (as this present admirable city of Saint Louis) nothing was to be seen but the miserable hovels of a French village,"

By careful reference to these sources, the writer of a few pages on early Saint Louis can readily convince a casual reader that the town was no more than a little, crude frontier post of much interest to romanticists but certainly without the least cultural advantages. For most Americans the Mississippi Valley in the later part of the eighteenth century was a vast wilderness inhabited by Indians and fur-bearing animals. Indians of uncertain temper lurked behind every tree awaiting an opportunity to murder innocent white men. Fur-bearing animals went about their business of bearing fur for the profit of a few Frenchmen of uncertain morals who were willing to live in the Indian fashion. Isolated and alone, Saint Louis was merely the focus and as such presented (for study) even more vividly the true conditions.

This, at least, it the picture that many writers have drawn. Whether they have gathered sufficient evidence, whether they have sufficiently examined the modisum of evidence before them, is doubtful.

II

Was Saint Louis isolated? In the face of it such an idea is absurd. It is true that the town was a thousand miles away from New Orleans, from the Canadian cities, from the cities of the eastern coast, but one must not too hastily conclude that it was therefore isolated. An isolated community is one which has no communication or contact with the outside world. Did the inhabitants never leave the village? Did no visitors ever come to it? The ridiculous concept of isolation arises out of a complete misunderstanding of the importance of Saint

Louis. Two things contributed to this misconception, both for contemporary travelers and for writers today; was the conditions found existing at Vincennes and in the settlement of the American Bottom; the other was the size of Saint Louis.

Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cohokia, when Michaux, Volney and others visited them in the late eighteenth century, were not happy or prosperous places; but the thing that these travelers failed to understand was that these places were then *not French towns* but settlements of French origin which had *most disastrously passed into the control of the Americans.* Travelers and writers wrongly assumed a parallel which did not exist. Conditions in the American towns were not the same as those across the river.

The other cause of misunderstanding arises from the size of early Saint Louis. In 1772, the total population, including slaves, was only 497: in 1775, it numbered 897, in 1799, 925. A very small town, truly. Yet it is a very great mistake to assume therefore that it was isolated and primitive. The town was not—like those of the early Americans west of the mountains—an ordinary village. It was from the beginning a capital—a commercial and political center. Pittman and Gordon make clear that in 1766 Saint Louis was essentially a commercial town, not on agricultural village. There was so great interest in trading and so little concern for agriculture that the place did not raise sufficient flour and was in derision called "Paincourt." Its whole early history has been that of trade. It was established by Laclede to be the center and controlling place for the fur-trade of the Upper Mississippi. The complaints of the British officers and traders in the years following the cession of 1762 made evident the danger of Saint Louis as a commercial center. How can a center of commerce be cut off from the rest of the world. How can such a place be isolated?

But Saint Louis was not merely an important trade-center—it was a capital as well. One may smile at the idea of a village of less than a thousand people being called a capital. But he will smile foolishly. Saint Louis was, from October, 1765, the capital of the upper portion of Louisiana, a territory that stretched from the mouth of the Ohio to the Canadian line, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The population was slight:———— Nevertheless, eight lieutenant-governors commanded at Saint Louis in a period of forty years. Where did these men come from? Did they have no contact with New Orleans? It is foolish, indeed, to insist that Saint Louis was ever isolated.

Did no visitors ever pass through the place? Captain Pittman, Captain Harry Gordon, Ensign Hutchins, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, George Rogers Clark, General Harmer, Andre Michaux, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, General Victor Collot—are we to assume these (of a wide assortment of visitors) refused to answer the question of the curious and to pass on to the isolated and ignorant inhabitants news of the outside world? Jean Pierre Didier, a refugee from Paris via Gallipolis, came to Saint Louis in the 1790s. So likewise did his brother, the priest. Doctor Antoine Saugrain, another refugee of France and of Gallipolis, came to St. Louis in 1800. Charles de Hault de Lassus French nobleman, fled the Revolution with hi father and brothers, and took refuge in the Spanis Illinois; for the last several years before the Pur chase he was lieutenant-governor at Saint Louis Such a list of visitors through the forty years o Spanish domination (or of new settlers) might b considerably extended.

Pierre Laclede, Auguste Chouteau, Pierre Chou teau, Silvestre Labbadie, Louis Perault, Gregoir Sarpy, Martin Duralde, Louis Dubreuil, Charle Gratiot, Gabriel Cerre and many others of the prin cipal traders were continually passing up and dow the river. Pierre Francis de Volsay in 1774 wen to France for two years. In 1793-1794, Charle Gratiot went, via Montreal, to Europe on busines for himself and his partners, the Chouteaus. Youn Silvestre Labbadie was at college in France whe his father died in 1794.

Lavasseur's fantastic tale of the people of th Illinois country never having heard of the Frenc Revolution is naively accepted by serious writer who unwittingly give themselves away by quoting in the same breath, from Michaux. Are they no aware that Michaux was agent of the Revolution Such writers reinforce the absurdity of their pos tion when they add Collot to their list of con demners. What did Collot represent? For wha one purpose did he make his long tour? Are w to believe that he never said a word of the troubl in France? Was the "sans culottes" society forme in Saint Louis composed of people who had neve heard of the Revolution?

It is absured to say that Saint Louis in the eigh teenth century was isolated.

III

Was Saint Louis primitive? If those who d pend on such quotations as I have cited in th first section of this paper actually examined thos sources carefully, they would see another pictur The accuracy of Irving, for instance, is questione by at least two persons involved in the Astori affair. Wilson P. Hunt, the partner in comman of the overland expedition, told Astor what h thought of Irving's book:

"I have had a glimpse today of "Astoria," bu have had time to see some things that should hav been otherwise expressed, what particularly struc me was a description of St. Louis in 1810 (as foun by Mr. Hunt) which so varies from the situation o the place according to my views, it places me i rather an akward position. St. Louis was a ways remarkable since I have known it for a d gree of gentility among the better sort of its in habitants and the correctness with which the spoke French. One would suppose in reading th book that it had never contained such men a Charles Gratiot, Auguste Chouteau, and man others who were gentlemen in any country. I am sorry my name is blended with a description o merely the Boatmen, Motlies, etc. A review o the proof sheet by some one who knew and coul appreciate the character of the place in all thing would have been well for the writer and the fam of those concerned."

When Gabriel Franchere published his accoun

(Continued on page 48)

Steamboating Days

Compiled by The State Historical Society
of Missouri, at Columbia

WITH the fading of the "fabulous forties," the great West, including the big river state of Missouri, entered upon one of the gaudiest, most glamorous periods of American history, the "Golden Era" of steamboating. From 1850 until the coming of the War Between the States, eleven years later great palatial boats plied the rivers, trade was active, and wealth was made and lost on the rivers with equal ease.

Reminiscent of this golden age of steamboats is the date of February 28, 1851. On that date an act of the Missouri General Assembly, incorporating the Benevolent Order of Steamboat Mates was approved. Although the order has long since died with the decline of river transportation, it was in its day, an intimate part of the great steamboat era. Like other organizations of its kind, its activities, as was much of the river traffic itself, centered in St. Louis.

Steamboats did not venture up the Mississippi river to St. Louis until 1817. On August 2, of that year, the Zebulon M. Pike, first steamboat at St. Louis, landed there to the great excitement of the inhabitants. In 1817, the Independence was the first to navigate the Missouri river, penetrating to Franklin and Chariton. But the upper Mississippi was not navigated by a steamboat until 1823. On April 21, 1823, the steamboat Virginia left St. Louis to ascend the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling. Thus began steam navigation in the West.

No other period of steamboating equalled the glory of the years from 1850 to the 1860's. By that time, improvements had lessened the dangers of navigation. Speedy, dazzling-white boats skimmed the waters. Many of these boats were 250 feet long; some were larger. Many steamers accommodated from 300 to 400 persons, and carried freight from 500 to 700 tons. With the passage fare from St. Louis to Kansas City costing $25, and freight rates from 50c to $1.00 per hundred pounds, profits to boat owners were often great.

The main deck of a regular steamboat was about four or five feet above water. From ten to eighteen feet above the main deck was the saloon deck running nearly the whole length of the boat. From the saloon, doors led to staterooms which surrounded it, and from the staterooms were also doors that opened onto a promenade around the outside of the boat. Above the saloon deck was another promenade deck, with more staterooms, and the "texas" or officers' quarters, and the pilot house.

The saloons of big boats were often gorgeous rooms with soft carpets, dazzling cut-glass chandeliers, and oil paintings on every stateroom door. Here were lounging chairs, tables, and perhaps a piano. And here could be found the people that have loaned their glamor to the steamboating period: well-dressed ladies, the experienced traveller, the polished southern planter, and the most romantic figure of all the steamboat gambler.

The crew of a good steamboat included a captain, two clerks, two pilots, four engineers, two mates, stewards, a deck crew of about forty men, a cabin crew of about twenty, and miscellaneous persons totaling anywhere from seventy-five to ninety or more people. The salary of captains was about $200. a month; that of clerks, about $150. and mates and engineers, $125. But the pilots were the autocrats of the boat, and they drew the fabulous salaries. Theirs was the responsibility for knowing the channel and while the boat was under way, they were in supreme command. Mark Twain, spokesman for American river pilots, wrote that pilots often received $400. a month on the upper Mississippi river, and sometimes $900. for a single trip on the Missouri, or the equivalent of about $1800. a month.

St. Louis was one of the great steamboat centers in America. In 1858, sixty regular packets operated the Missouri river out of St. Louis, with thirty or forty "tramp" boats in the trade. In 1859, more boats left St. Louis for the Missouri river than for the upper and lower Mississippi river combined.

Some boats made phenominal speed records for these times. Upstream, ten miles an hour was good time, but some boats could make eighteen miles an hour. In the great race of 1870 between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez, the Lee travelled 1,210 miles from New Orleans to St. Louis in three days eighteen hours and thirty minutes. On the Missouri river in 1853, the Polar Star made the six hundred mile trip from St. Louis to St. Joseph in sixty-eight hours. In 1856, the James H. Lucas made the trip in sixty hours.

George Caleb Bingham
The Missouri Artist

The 124th anniversary of the birth of the Missouri artist, George Caleb Bingham, occurred on March 20, 1935. Born in Virginia in 1811, Missouri nevertheless justly claims him as her son, for from 1819, when the family settled at Franklin in Howard county until his death, July 7, 1879 in Kansas City, Bingham counted this state his home.

The inclinations of the artist appeared in the boy at an early age, when, for lack of proper materials, he experimented on wooden slabs with axel grease, vegetable dyes, brick dust mixed with oil, and even his own blood. Delighted with the re-

(Continued on page 45)

Mark Twain

IN an old volumn of "Suetonius," which Mark Twain read until his very last day, there is a reference to one Flavius Clemens, a man of wide repute "for his want of energy," and on the margin Mark Twain wrote "I guess this is where our line starts." Characteristic, for it was like him to acknowledge the shortcomings of his family.

Gregory Clemens emigrated to Virginia from England and from him descended John Marshall Clemens, the father of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). He was a man of culture and literary taste. When the family moved to Kentucky, he began the study of law. In 1823 he met Jane Lampton—gay, buoyant, celebrated for her beauty and wit, able to dance all night and all day too. She won the heart of John M. Clemens and they were soon married. Many of the characteristics that made Mark Twain famous were inherited from his mother. His sense of humor, his prompt, quaintly spoken philosophy, were Jane Lampton's contribution to her son's fame. She also bequeathed to him her delicate complexion; her wonderful wealth of hair; her small, shapely hands and feet, and the pleasant drawling speech which gave her wit and his, a serene and perfect setting.

John Clemens had ability and industry but he seemed to have a faculty for making business mistakes. He moved from Kentucky to Gainsborough, Tennessee, and here his oldest children were born. There were few law cases in this small community, so he decided to lay the foundation of a fortune for himself and children by acquiring land. Land grants could be obtained in those days at less than a cent an acre. He believed the land would increase a hundred fold. He purchased 75,000 acres. He looked over his possessions and said, "I may not live to see these acres turn into silver and gold, but my children will." The "Tennesse lands" were a golden vision, but the dream faded with the years. For the Clemens family it only materialized at last as a theme for plantation riches for his son's story, "The Gilded Age."

John Quarles had married Jane Clemens' sister, Patsey, and with others of Lampton family had settled in Florida, Missouri. One day a letter came to the Clemens and Hawkins families, urging them to come west. It was natural that they should want Jane Clemens and her husband to give up the "Tennessee lands" and join them. It was natural too, for John Quarles—happy hearted, generous and optomistic—to write the letter—it ends, Come!—rush!—hurry!—don't wait for anything!" In this day he would have been called a promoter. It was a momentous letter and shifted the scene of the Clemens family fortunes, it also had to do with the birthplace and the shaping of the career of one whose memory is likely to last as long as American history.

In the "Gilded Age" the character of "Colonel Sellers" is John Quarles and also the letter, which pictured the Promise Land west of the Mississippi River;" is given in full.

In a small frame building in the center of the village of twenty-three houses, the Clemens family settled and here was born, November 30, 1835, Samuel Laughorne Clemens—Samuel for the grandfather, and Laughorne for his father's boyhood friend in Virginia.

The story of the Quarles. Hawkins and Clemens as told in the "Gilded Age" reflects their struggle and drab existence in Florence. His father's words when things were at their worst, "when we sell the Tennessee land everything will be all right" became "little Sam's earliest remembered phrase.

In 1839 the Clemens family moved to Hannibal, Missouri. The school-days and friends of Samuel and "Huckleberry Finn." His mother was the original "Aunt Polly" his sister Pamelia was Tom's "Cousin Mary," Laura Hawkins was Becky Thatcher," and so it was always with his writings, he preferred to describe what surrounded him.

Shortly after John Clemens died in 1847, Samuel who did not like school, was apprenticed to a printer—the terms were board and clothes. Mark Twain used to say "more board than clothes, and not much of either." He was an accurate and quick type-setter. During the Mexican War when a telegraph wire came across Mississippi to Hannibal, he was given charge of the extras. The importance of his mission spurred him to new endeavors, and he became sub-editor. At that time he had no writing ambitions of his own, but in this experience in the printing office he saw literature in the making.

For nine years Samuel Clemens worked in various capacities around printing and newspaper shops, but the old love and longing for the river came to him and he secured a place on a river steamer. In his book "Life on the Mississippi" he gives a marvelous exposition of the science or river-piloting. The man under whom he worked was direct and forcible. He told Samuel to get a note book and take down every word of instruction given him. Samuel Clemens' little note-book still exists—in neatly penciled notes he tells of his first trip; the names of the towns, points, bars, islands, etc. In 1858 he became a licensed pilot. His love for the river was the secret of his accurate descriptions.

In the night watches when sound of the word "mark-twain" rang out it re-echoed through his mind and when he began to write he took "Mark Twain" for his non-de-plume.

The breaking-out of the War Between the States closed the river to traffic and also ended Samuel Clemens' career as a pilot. He returned to Hannibal and his friends asked him to join a company, then organizing, to "help Governor Caleb Jackson repel the invader." Some of the volunteers did not know which invader they intended to drive from Missouri soil, but Samuel Clemens had by this time

decided that he would go with the Confederacy and "lead batallions to victory."

He was elected lieutenant of his company. It is said he mounted on a small yellow mule (whose tail was trimmed down to a tassel at the end, hence his name "Paint Brush") upholstered and supplemented with an extra pair of cowhide boots, a pair of blankets, a home-made quilt, frying pan, carpet sack, small valise, overcoat, and an old-fashioned Kentucky rifle, twenty yards of rope and an umbrella.

The rain set in, the rank and file objected to picket duty and trouble began. Lieutenant Clemens developed a boil. He needed assistance, to mount Paint Brush, and the little mule refused to cross a river; so one of the men took the coil of rope, hitched one end of it to his own saddle and the other to Paint Brush's neck. The man was mounted on a big horse, and when he started it was necessary for Paint Brush to follow. Arriving at the farther bank, the man looked around, and was horrified to see that the end of the rope led down into the water with no rider or mule in view. He spurred up the bank, and the hat of Lieutenant Clemens and the ears of Paint Brush appeared. Clemens said as he mopped his face, "do you know that little devil waded all the way across.

That night the company slept in a hay loft. The barn caught on fire and Lieutenant Clemens jumped into the barnyard below. He sprained his ankle and the burning straw fell on him. This was literally the "final straw." By next morning his ankle was badly swollen and pleurisy developed. When he was able to travel, he had had enough of war—and decided to join his brother in Illinois. Later Mark Twain wrote an amusing account "Private History of a Campaign that Failed."

His brother was given a position in Nevada, and they started for the West in an overland stage. It was a thrilling trip—every day brought new experiences. In the years to come he wrote "Roughing It." His mother had insisted he write everything to her as it was "no better—no worse."

Soon "Sam Clemens" was the most conspicuous figure on the streets of Carson. His great bushy head of auburn hair, his piercing, twinkling eyes, his loose, lounging walk, his careless disorder of dress, drew attention.

His friends contracted the mining fever and he started with them. He says in "Roughing It" that he expected to find masses of gold and silver lying on the ground," but he learned from his specimens of mica, that "nothing that glitters is gold."

His pilot memory became an asset in news-gathering—he could travel all day without a note-book and at night could write the days news most picturesquely, without error. Soon he was sending items to newspapers. His letters were copied and quoted all along the Coast, unsigned. He went to the editor in Virginia City, Nevada, and told him he wanted to "sign his articles." Then for the first time he signed his writings "Mark Twain," No nom-de-plume was ever so quickly and generally accepted as that.

In the rainy winter of 1864, Mark Twain arrived in Calaveras county, California, at Jim Gillis cabin on Jackass Hill. (The cabin still stands, marked "Mark Twain's Cabin"). The slow work of washing out pans of dirt for gold was not to Mark Twain's liking, and he refused to continue Before the cabin fire Mark Twain listened to the tales of many miners, all of which he used later. But it was one of these stories that he jotted down in his note-book that became the richest nugget ever taken from Calaveras county. His story of the "Jumping Frog." "Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog" appeared in the Saturday Press November 18, 1865, and was immediately copied and quoted far and near. It took the name of Mark Twain to the Atlantic Coast. It has been translated into many languages.

In 1866, Mark Twain went to the Hawaiian Islands. The day after he arrived word was received that fifteen survivors who had fled from the sinking ship "Hornet," out of New York, had reached shore in an open boat. Mark Twain recognized the great news event and wrote it up, and rushing to the wharf threw it on board a vessel leaving for the States. On July 19, it was published in three columns of the Sacramento Union. It was telegraphed everywhere and featured as a sensation. That was sixty-nine years ago. When Anson Burlingame said to Samuel Clemens in Honolulu, "You have a great ability and genius. What you need now is the refinement of association. Seek companionship among men of superior intellect and character. Refine yourself and your work. Never affiliate with inferiors; always climb." Clemens never forgot that advice.

When Mark Twain returned to San Francisco he worked on the newspapers and made the life-time friendship of Bret Harte. He lectured in the mining towns and in San Francisco on the "Sandwich Islands."

In December, 1866, Mark Twain sailed from San Francisco to return home. He was thirty-one, with a fund of experience, three added professions—mining, journalism and lecturer, also a new name. He gave his "Sandwich Island" lecture in Hannibal, Missouri, also New York.

When he was in St. Louis he saw the announcement of an Excursion to the Holy Land, and was promptly fascinated when he read the list of eminent persons among the passengers and thought of the advice given him in Honolulu. He wrote to the newspaper "Alta California" asking them to send him in this select company of notables on the trip. They agreed to pay his passage and twenty dollars a letter.

Mark Twain tells of this trip from the day of starting June 1867, in the most entertaining way in "Innocents Abroad." The closing paragraph on the Holy Land has not been surpassed by any other writers on the subject.

One of the passengers on the trip was a Charley Langdon, who invited Mark Twain to visit in his home in Elmira, N. Y. Mark Twain accepted and there met his friend's sister, Olivia Langdon, who later became his wife.

During a lecture tour to Boston, he met William Dean Howells, his future friend and literary counselor. Mark Twain's quaint speech delighted him, and gentle, genial, sincere Howells won the life-long friendship of Mark Twain.

(Continued on page 45)

A Treasure House of the Past

By ANNE KINNAIRD

TO most people, the long, low, white stone building at the DeBaliviere entrance to Forest Park in St. Louis is simply the Jefferson Memorial; to many others it is the Lindbergh Museum. Actually, it is a great deal more, for before Colonel Lindbergh made his glorious trans-Atlantic flight in the Spirit of St. Louis, and long before there was even such a building as the Jefferson Memorial, there had been a Missouri Historical Society.

Instituted on August 11, 1866, the hundredth anniversary of signing of the first land grant in St. Louis, the Missouri Historical Society consolidated with the Louisiana Purchase Historical Association on October 19, 1925, and since that time has been operated under a perpetual charter as the Missouri Historical Society.

The Society has no state or city support and is not to be confused with the efficient State Historical Society of Columbia, a state institution, organized May 26, 1898, by the Missouri Press Association and supported in general, by appropriations of the General Assembly of the State.

Financed entirely by the income from a small endowment fund, and from membership dues, the Missouri Historical Society has managed to gather during its lifetime many collections of outstanding interests in the annals of St. Louis, the state of Missouri, the Mississippi Valley, and, indeed. the whole of the Louisiana Purchase Territory.

Since St. Louis was the scene of the transfer of Upper Louisiana in 1804, and since the proceeds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904) were used to build Jefferson Memorial Building, it is fitting that one of the Society's most noteworthy collections should deal with Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at the time that Louisiana was purchased from France.

Everyone who has visited the Memorial knows Karl Bitter's beautiful statue of Jefferson in the rotunda—but how many Missourians know that the building houses the third largest collection of books and manuscripts relating to Thomas Jefferson? Consisting of over eight hundred and seventy-five manuscripts, the Jefferson papers deal principally with homely matters, the personal affairs of a Virginia gentleman. Among them are many letters to Madame de Tesse, a French woman, to whom Jefferson frequently sent plants and shrubs for her garden. In 1803 he wrote her that his gardner had packed up some seeds for her and "altho' the times are big with political events, yet I shall say nothing on that or any other subject, but the innocent ones of botany and friendship."

How much his flowers meant to him is shown even more strongly in a letter written to a friend two years later when he had the "inexpressible misfortune" to lose his youngest daughter. "I must learn philosophy from you and seek in a family of plants that occupation and delight which you have so frequently found in them."

In the case devoted to Jefferson's relics is a sundial made and used by him in his garden at Monticello. There is a quaint asparagus dish of blue Staffordshire, and a white Wedgewood pitcher, mute vessels of by-gone hospitality.

It is said that Jefferson was eaten into poverty by the throngs who visited him and dined at his board. In a letter written shortly before his death in 1826 he says: "I have been an unskilled steward of my own affairs." He adds that he is touched by the concern taken by his fellow citizens in the difficulties which have befallen him. That same concern resulted in a lottery indulged him by the legislature.

Better known, perhaps, is the fine archaeological collection displayed in Jefferson Memorial. Composed of many thousands pieces the exhibit was re-arranged some years ago with special emphasis upon the finds from the region more or less immediate to St. Louis. Duplicates and pieces of secondary interest were stored and put away in drawers for the use of students, while only the best were left for display.

The famous cache from Humphries county, Tennessee, which, in number and character, far surpass any similar deposit ever found, contains a twenty-seven and a half inch long ceremonial, the longest finely worked flint implement known.

There are two cases of pottery, many pieces of which are worked into the likeness of beavers, dogs, fishes, etc., i. e., effigy pots, while others are interesting for their shape or type of ornamentation. One case is devoted entirely to flint implements and contains many beautifully fashioned arrowheads, knives, axes, hoes, and various other articles, while another is arranged to display the contents of a typical mound.

One whole room is devoted to the relics of the modern American Indian. There are skin coats and vests, beautifully embroidered in beads, porcupine quills, gaily decorated moccasins, elaborate headdresses, tepees, pictographs, quivers with bows and arrows, saddles, ceremonial drums and tom-toms, and very rare—a robe made of down from the breasts of many eagles.

In chronological sequence comes the collection of pioneer relics and the article so dear to the early explorer and settler, namely, his gun. There are rifles and dueling pistols made by the St. Louis gunsmith, H. E. Dimick, rifles by the famous Samuel Hawken, whose name was equivalent to "ster-

Article from the Missouri Magazine, official publication Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, Marion B. Pinkens, Editor, Jefferson City, Mo.

ling" as a mark of quality, rifles by Adolphus Meier, another St. Louis gunsmith.

There are a pair of French Lepage target pistols used in the duel on August 26, 1831, between the honorable Spencer Pettis and Mayor Thomas Biddle in which both participants were fatally wounded. There are tiny derringers, small enough to be carried in the palm of the hand and for that reason. the favorite weapon of Mississippi River gamblers.

The famous Gemmer collection of guns, one of the most remarkable collections of Western firearms in existence, occupies a whole room and requires the descriptive powers of an expert to do it justice. Suffice it is to say, that it is representative of different mechanical ideas in firearms' construction, embodied in rifles, shot-guns, pistols and revolvers used in the middle-western states during the nineteenth century.

Many clothes worn by the pioneers and later settlers are on display. The red flannel coat of Auguste Chouteau which he wore as Colonel of the First Militia regiment organized in Missouri (1808) hangs beside his white buckskin coat embroidered in colored porcupine quills.

Little lace caps and caps of starched muslin worn by women when they reached the old age of thirty, a beaver hat of Andrew Jackson, wedding vests of heavy embroidered satin, manly braces worked in feminine petitpoint, slippers of brocade to match the gown of the wearer, mantillas, pelisses, and all the dainty trifles which fashion writers today call accessories, fill case after case.

There are fans of ivory with silver sticks and painted pictures, of mother-of-pearl and lace; there are enormous tortoise shell combs and intricately carved ivory ones; there are bracelets and necklaces of hair, cunningly woven; there are cameo ear-rings and porcelain buttons mounted in silver; there are snuff boxes and mourning rings; there are beads to keep the nose from bleeding, and wedding wreathes of tiny shells.

There are bridal slippers of satin, flat-heeled, with rosettes of chiffon or ribbon; there are funny high shoes laced up the side; there are slippers stitched entirely by hand, before the days of sewing machines, with as many as eighteen tiny stitches to the inch; there are boot-jacks for heavy boots and sturdy, small shoes for children.

One of the most interesting costumes is the second day dress of Mrs. Auguste Chouteau, who, as Marie Therese Cerre, married long ago in 1786. It is of pink, striped taffeta trimmed with blue and was worn by Mrs. Chouteau the day following her wedding at the reception given by the groom's family. Preserved with it is his coat in all of its finery of pale green satin lined with pink, lace cuffs and ornamental buttons.

The bamboo sword-cane of Patrick Henry is displayed next to Daniel Webster's cane made of wood from the U. S. S. Constitution. In the same case is a walking stick with crystal and gold head that was used by Pierre "Cadet" Chouteau. Other canes testify to the simplicity or elegance of their former owners.

In the collection of early hardware in the ponderous lock and key of the first jail in St. Louis, shutter fasteners, and hand-wrought nails. The town-crier's bell that rang through the streets to notify the citizens that a child was lost is exhibited not far from a fanciful picture of an old negro who used to ring it.

Nor is it difficult to understand why the locks and bolts of early days were so massive when the treasure of china and silver-ware is considered. The silver service of Alexander Brother which was confiscated during the War Between the States and returned at its close by Abraham Lincoln, gleams on a shelf with the handsome Sheffield service of Captain Lamothe, who, in 1853, saved many steamers from a raging fire on the levee waterfront. Nearby is a miniature individual caster; a porcelain ink-stand; a Staffordshire plate picturing Lafayette's visit to America, and showing Castle Garden with its foot-bridge with the two three-masted boats, the "Fulton" and the "Chancellor Livingstone" in the background; coffee saucers from the era when it was correct to pour your coffee into a saucer to cool; cut glass goblets and crystal decanters with Cathedral stoppers; and more humble pieces of willow-ware and pewter.

Perhaps as efficacious in safeguarding the china and plate, and more important to the lives of St. Louisans than bolts and bars, was the first Fire Department. An entire room has been devoted to what is considered the most complete volunteer fireman's exhibit in America. The engine with its hand pump and the hose wagons are displayed with the chairs and helmets of the volunteer heroes.

Two other heroes who rendered service to their nation far beyond the bounds of their community are honored by the famous Lewis and Clark collection. Their field-books, containing drawings of the bird and animal life and observations on the country through which they passed in their historic expedition, are priceless relics of their painstaking endeavor to justify Jefferson's faith in them.

Just how great that faith was is testified to by his famous letter of credit to Captain Merriwether Lewis (July 4, 1803), in which he speaks of the journey which Lewis is about to undertake to discover the course and sources of the Missouri river and extends to him the credit of the United States: "I hereby authorize you to draw on the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury of War and of the Navy of the U. S. according as you may find your draughts will be most negotiable, for the purpose of obtaining money or necessaries for yourself and your men."

The collection contains Clark's musket, a rope of buffalo hair, miniatures, numerous portraits, commissions and, in addition to various personal items of interest, a large and exceedingly important group of manuscripts.

Because the newspapers, books and manuscripts of the Missouri Historical Society form such a varied and extensive field of research and comment it is impossible to say more about them now than that the library contains over 50,000 volumes of historical, biographical and genealogical work, while the archives contain the original documents of the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase, many French and Spanish Archives, an unparalleled collection of fur trade records, official and private letters of

(Continued on page 45)

Poets and Poetry of The Southland

By GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS

The Green Cathedral of Trees

Seekers for gold and youth's illusive treasurer,
Have you considered trees? Do not they bring
In lush and verdant, overflowing measure
More lasting joy than life's grim bartering?
Yet one must have the sentient eye to feel
And know the beauty leafy boughs reveal.

One must have ears in sensitive attune
To murmuring of wind in branches swaying,
A guileless, simple heart in wrapt commune
With nature's prayerful time, or hours of playing,
There is a balm for human agonies,
Deep in the green cathedral of the trees.

Trees, in their varied moods and motions, make
A world more beautiful. Red birches grow
Far over peaceful streams, the willows take
The grassy banks for weeping. Drifted snow,
Where jewels of crystal scintilate and shine,
Is natures backgound for the cloud-kissed pine.
The locusts are philanderers. Their frames
Are tough; their petaled days, light as their leaves
Are full of transient beauty that proclaims
An early doom. The fragrant drooping sheaves
Soon die, and summer finds them sear and gray,
The outworn symbol of a perfumed day.

The templed oak, most stately of them all,
Secure in royal strength and majesty,
Brings peace wherever the great shadows fall.
Titled to vast domain, content to be,
A trysting place beside a country road,
Roof for the weary traveler with his load.

Kings are dethroned, and nations are unmade,
Men rise to eminence, and disappear,
But the cool quiet of the oak's deep shade,
Grows deeper, more alluring, year by year.
The spreading limbs climb skyward, bold and free,
God's symbol of man's immortality.

—Anne Southerne Tardy

Moment Victorious

Tomorrow, even, some leaf now half-furled
Will have unfolded to a greener world;
Some dazzling bloodroot faded on her stem
Like a queen despoiled of robe and diadem.
These birds that call and follow, these shy doves
Whose plaintive sighing from the distance moves
The heart with loneliness, will mate and brood
About a nest, nor wake the solitude.

Nothing, beloved, nothing will withstand
The goad of time's inexorable hand;
Even this glowing love of ours will alter—
No flame is too unquenchable to falter.

So take this moment, briefer than the spring,
With all it holds, before its vanishing;
Grateful for perfect moments even though
The perfect year may not be ours to know . . .
Then separated as our paths divide,
We will resume existance glorified.

—Louise Crenshaw Ray, in "The Lantern"

An Old House

Against a hill, the old house stands
Holding, God's beauty in her hands
The quaint front door laced with eglantine

Loving the house, are the friendliest trees
The wise winds whispering in every breeze
Through their laces green, from the tinted sky
Peeped twinkling stars, enchanting the eye.

The lilacs at dawn, wearing their sheen,
Of dewey diamonds, "God's smiles were seen
The lark sang with sweet clearness
Like a circling arm, was his nearness.

In wily art, the moon to show
On the gallery, to set hearts aglow
Silhouetted against the walls washed white
Creepers and tendrils on a balmy night.

In meadows sweet, in fields of wheat
Ran bird dogs, scenting the quails retreat
Grouped at night, near their masters chair
Around the fire was bliss to share.

With quickened heart the soft sweet notes
Of music and mirth around me doth float
Of bouyant youth, sweet fragrant air
Sweet friends, soft lights, and flowers everywhere.

Dear lovely house, that endearing home
My heart wanders back, to linger and roam
Time with her shears, may give course for tears
Still sweet memories, for my mellowing years.

—Mrs. O. Worthington Lusher

WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY, LEXINGTON, MO.

KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL CAMPUS SCENE, BOONVILLE, MO.

Mark Twain---America's Most Widely Read Author

By FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS has been dead twenty six years, almost the length of a generation; three generations, eighty-three years, have passed since his first published article appeared; the first issue of the edition of his book is sixty-eight years old; the first complete biography of him probably one of the two greatest biographies written in the English language, appeared within three years after his death; four other scholarly and lasting contributions on his life have also appeared, two within the last two years; two doctrinal and nine master's dissertations on him and his work have been compiled and accepted in American universities within less than ten years; and the president of the American Library Association, Mr. Charles H. Compton, after carefully checking public library records on books in stock and books lent to readers, says: "I am sure I am safe in saying, if St. Louis is typical of other parts of America, that Mark Twain is today the most widely read American author, living or dead."

It seems that those literary critics who would not give first rank to Mark Twain as an author have been in error and that the common man's literary judgement on Mark Twain, first given nearly three score and ten years ago, was and still is sound.

Mark Twain as man of letters can not be judged either solely or largely by conduct or joke. The Eastern dons slipped when they "kept him under watch as a strange and wild, western animal on the carefully clipped lawn of New England letters." They mixed conduct and product. It has been hard for many literary lights to forget Mark Twain as "the after-dinner comedian, the flaunter of white dress clothes, the public character, the national wag, "the droll lecturer, the blasphemer, the iconoclast of forms and standards,—or to forgive. If this great soul is now cognizant of mundane affairs, how he must smile kindly to recall his first reception in America's literary province, for at that time and place "Some sneered at him as a feeble mountebank; others refused to discuss him at all; not one harbored the slightest suspicion that he was a man of genius, or even one leg of a man of genius."

Yet, here was genius, artistry, world spirit, and oversoaring mastery. One critic of today, and he is a competent one, says that Mark Twain "derived from Rabelais, Chaucers, the Elizabethans and Bevenuti—buccaneers of the literary high seas, loud laughters, law breakers, giants of a lordlier day . . . . he wrote English as Michael Angelo hacked marble, broadly, brutally, magnificently . . . . he was utterly unconsious of the way he achieved his staggering effect."

In the basement of the building which houses the collections of the State Historical Society of Missouri is a locked, metal case containing Hannibal, Missouri newspapers, published in the 1850s. These priceless historical papers, on which Mark Twain worked as devil and to which he contributed, especially during the absence of his brother Orion, the editor, have become the most eagerly studied sources in the world on the literary beginnings of Missouri's and America's most widely read man of letters. Students and scholars carefully scan every line that promises to throw light on their subject. Columns of reading matter have been copied and whole volumes have been photostated. Requests from the entire United States necessitate frequent consultations by the Society's staff. The use of the newspapers in that single steel locked case is sufficient evidence of Mark Twain's present standing and widespread attraction.

In the reading room of the State Historical Society of Missouri are two locked cases which contain one of the most complete Mark Twain collections in the United States. Here authors and candidates for higher university degrees pour over the writings of the great writer, compare the changes in different editions of the works, note illustrations and prices, and carefully select and classify the words of his vocabulary—for, it has now become clear that Mark Twain was one of the outstanding contributors to our language, creator of new words and phrases, a popularizer of others, and an inventor of new ways of conveying thought.

Mr. Compton found that all classes of persons read Mark Twain, the largest being college, high school and elementary school students. Office workers, from clerks and accountants to messengers and office boys, rank second. Bulking large, also, are factory workers, followers of professions, salesmen, automobile groups, merchants, mechanics and laborers. A cross section of humanity is here revealed. He wrote for the common man, and men and women of every degree read his works.

Mr. Compton found that the so-called average readers endorses the verdict of the literary critic in favoring most Mark Twain's greatest book, Huckleberry Finn. Tom Sawyer holds second place with the public, the Connecticut Yankee third place, and Innocents Abroad ranks fourth. These four most popular of his books are followed in their order by Pudd'n'head Wilson, Life on the Mississippi, Joan of Arc (the book Mark Twain considered his best), A Tramp Abroad, The American Claimant, The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg, Roughing It, Tom Sawyer Abroad, Following the Equator, Christian Science, The Mysterious Stranger, The Autobiography, Sketches, What Is Man?, Adam and Eve, and the Gilded Age. Again

(Continued on page 48)

EUGENE FIELDS

Child's Poet of Missouri

ST Louis,—big, bustling, commercial St. Louis,—gave to America its greatest child's poet and one of its sweetest singers of verse. It was September the third in 1850 that he first saw the light of day, born the son of Roswell Martin and Francis Reed Field, both natives of Windham County, Vermont.

Field was only six years of age when his mother died and he was sent north to a cousin of his father, Miss Mary Field French, at Amherst, Massachusetts. Here he spent his boyhood attending a private school of the Reverend James Tufts at Monson, Massachusetts. In 1868, he entered Williams College for a year. He was then eighteen years of age. The next year he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. During this time he lost his father and the year after we find him in Missouri at the University at Columbia. In 1872 he left for Europe with the small legacy received from his father's estate. Here he spent six months in England, Italy, France and Ireland. On his return in May 1873, he became connected with The St. Louis Evening Journal. Wielding a pen seemed to be natural with him and he became a fair reporter, then editor. He was bright, clever, shrewd, careless of dress and indifferent as to his hair, loved a joke or prank, delved deep into old books, especially poetry and was seldom long separated from his corncob pipe. In October of this year, 1873, he married Julia Sutherland Comstock of St. Joseph. After this his newspaper work led him to Kansas City and Denver. It was in 1879 that he wrote and published his first bit of verse, "Christmas Treasures." Spare time snatched from newspaper grind was given to writing stories and short articles, many of which he revised over and over with maticulous care, never to have them published.

In 1883, with his growing family of sons and daughters, he went to Chicago to free lance on the "News" which later was known as the "Record". It was here that his real work began which made him one of the most widely read newspaper writers and poets. He was fond of meeting in a corner drug store with a circle of booklovers and Field was always the life of the select crowd. He began to edit a column in the News called "Sharps and Flats" containing the witty sayings and stories of his "Saints and Sinners' Club" as he called them. As the years went by, he was rapidly gaining for himself the reputation as a talented and brilliant writer. He loved to surprise his group of old friends with a new poem which he would read to them. It was on New Years Eve, 1891, that he gathered the circle by invitations to the Saints and Sinners' Corner to watch the Old Year out. At the critical hour of twelve, he suddenly turned out the gas and by a flickering and feeble light he read for the first time his much loved "Dibdin's Ghost".

In 1889, ill health sent him to Europe for fourteen months where he traveled in Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. Five years later, November 4th, 1895, he died at his home in Chicago. He left to his public no one-volumn edition of his works. "A Little Book of Western Verses, A Little Book of Profitable Tales, and A Second Book of Verses" are the most important efforts. Possibly the poem "Little Boy Blue" is his most popular production. No other American poet has given us so many lullabies or "ministered so charmingly to the fairyland of the nursery." Grown-ups as well as children have loved the semi-humor of "Seein' Things at Night" or been touched by "Little Boy Blue" or drowsed over "Winken', Blinken' and Nod."

In temperment, Eugene Field was distinctly western; he loved the unconventional life of this section and yielded to its simple charm more readily than to the formality and conventions of his New England ancestry. He never liked the East and spent as little there as possible.

Talents, friends, books, education, the untrammeled life of a newspaper man all combined to make him great. He did the unusual in bringing literature and journalism in close contact.

In recent years, the manuscript of his works have brought a very high price and first editions of his few publications are much sought after by collectors of rare books.

In a short outline of his favorite things, he says, "Bounding Billows and Lead Kindly Light" are my favorite Hymns. His favorite poems were Koerner's "Battle Prayer", Wordsworth's "We are Seven", Burn's "Cotter's Saturday Night". In fiction he read many times, "The Scarlet Letter," "Pilgrim's Progress", "Don Quixote". "I like children in so far as I can make pets of them. I do not like all children", he says. "I like some music, but I do not care for painting and sculpture." "I believe in churches and schools. I hate wars, armies, guns." I am ardently fond of perfumes; I dislike crowds; I abominate social functions; I dislike all exercises and play games indifferently."

A handsome memorial monument to Field was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago in the fall of 1922, erected by the school children of the city who donated the money.

Historical Highlights of the South

By MRS. JOHN H. ANDERSON

FIRST ARTISTS OF THE SOUTH

The South's contribution to the artistic achievement of the Republic stands out with its first artists. Among these we are listing the following. With Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition in 1585, came John White, America's first artist. White took back to England sketches of native Indian life of the new world, which he had painted from scenes and people, manner of living and interesting characteristics. These original paintings are among the British museum's, prized possessions. They were made into engravings by Debry, English artist, and copies illustrate the history or "Narrative" of Virginia by Thomas Harriott, first American historian. This first artist John White returned to Roanoke Island (now North Carolina) in 1587 as Governor of the first English settlement in the New World.

The name of John James Audubon of New Orleans, La., stands out as the artist who gave "art's greatest monument to Nature" (in the words of the French artist Cuvier). Audubon's lessons in painting were from the Frenchman, David, but his portraits of the birds of America were entirely the work of his own hands. From the original paintings were made hand engraved and hand painted books, containing 435 copper plates reproducing 1,065 life size birds of 489 distinct species. There were made 170 complete sets of these books, of which there are now only seventy in the United States many being destroyed during the '60s. Three books contain pictures of birds, and two are of animals.

These wonderful copies of Audubon's paintings are prized possessions of great libraries and museums, as much as $12,500 being given for a book. One plate of the California vulture, has been sold for $3,500, a price which would dumfound the artist Audubon were he alive today.

While taking many months to make the original paintings, it took twelve years for the work of engraving and retouching, at a cost of $100,000.00, the subscribers list being headed by the Kings of England and France.

Marvland furnished the greatest family of early artists of any State, these being the Peales. Charles Wilson Peale, born in Charlestown, Md. 1741, was taught painting by John Hesselius of Annapolis, Md., also being the pupil of Copley and Benjamin West in London. Besides his pictures, Peale did engraving, modeling in wax, and casting and modeling in plaster. He was patronized by the cultured families of Maryland, becoming the rage of that distinguished state, and being the painter par excellence of the American Revolution. His art museum, established in Philadelphia, was the first of its kind in America. (Previous to this, at Charleston, S. C. had been established a museum of Natural History). Probably as a painter of George Washington's pictures, Peale is most famous, having left fourteen portraits of the first President. The three sons of Charles Peale, Rembrant, Raphael, and Titan, and his two daughters, Anna and Sarah, became great artists, and his brother, James, a fine miniature painter. The latter's son, James Jr. was a marine and landscape artist of note.

The most talented of the Peals was Rembrant, who painted Washington for the Congress of the United States in 1832. Thomas Jefferson was also painted by him and his book on Art and Artists was a real contribution to America.

Other early artists of Maryland were John R. Key, whose outstanding work was "Golden Gate of San Francisco"; Alfred J. Miller, whose speciality was copying the old Masters; Wm. H. Rinehart, whose "Nymph and Clytie" gave him renown; H. Bolton Jones, with his picture "The Ferry Inn"; A. W. Thompson, with his "View of Mt. Etna"; F. Hopkinson Smith, with his water colors: Frank B. Mayer with his "Continentals" and "Attic Philosopher"; and others whose talents were encouraged by Maryland's coterie of art lovers. We must not fail to mention Gustavus Hesselius who came to Maryland from Sweden. His "Last Supper" painted in 1721 for St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne's Parish, Md. is known as the first devotional picture of the English New World.

South Carolina has the first woman painter in America, and also the first woman ever known to have worked in pastels. She was Henrietta Johnson, the register of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, recording her death as "March 9th, 1728". Her likenesses of distinguished men and women and her perishable little pastels are treasures today by those fortunate to own them.

Among other early artists of the Palmetto State were, Jeremiah Theus who from 1740, for thirty five years painted portraits for the first families of South Carolina, one hundred and fifty of these being located today. These likenesses have been described as "masterly".

Henry Bembridge succeeded Theus as the popular portrait painter of South Carolina, many miniatures bearing his name. It is thought that his wife was "an ingenous Miniature paintress" also.

Thomas Goram came to Charleston in 1769 and receiving instruction from Bembridge became a recognized engraver and painter of ability. Thomas J. Sully came from England to Charleston in 1792, studying art with his brother-in-law, M. Belzon. Later Sully removed to Virginia. Sometimes called "the Sir Thomas Lawrence of America", for his portraits of women, this artist achieved national distinction and his paintings are treasures today to those of us who possess them.

Among miniature painters of Charleston was Charles Fraser, whose wonderful collection attracted wide attention in the Gibbes Art Gallery in 1934. Among these were 313 miniatures, and 139 oil paintings. Fraser was assisted by Henry

Green Malone, painter of exquisite miniatures, who returned from the North to sojourn in the Southland, home of his people. Louis Mignot painted landscapes in Charleston, his work being highly commended by European artists. The Frenchman, St. Memin in early 1800, brought with him his mechanical device for taking engraving profiles. Many of these silhouettes are among his collection in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington.

Washington Allston husband of the ill fated Theodosia Burr won renown for his historical pictures. His "Jacob's Vision", "Jeremiah", "Witch of Endor", " Belshazar", "Spanish Girl" (now in the N. Y. Metropolitan Museum of Art) were among the paintings that received approval from European artists. Born in 1779 at Waccamaw, S. C., Allston was very popular in New England, as well as in London and Rome, where he studied art.

John Blake White's paintings that attracted attention were "Battle of New Orleans", "The Burning of Old St. Philips' Church". Beaufain Irving's "Wine Tasters" and "Connoisseurs" were works of real art. Drawn for the city of Charleston in 1739 was a comprehensive view by B. Roberts (now owned by the New York Public Library.) Virginia early gave artists of note. Among these were John Gadsby Chapman, whose "Baptism of Pochontas" hangs on the Rotunda of the Nation's Capitol, painted by order of the Government.

An Alexandria Virginia artist was Christopher Cranch, (his chief paintings being "An Afternoon in October" and "Venice").

Charles Bridges painted the beautiful portraits of the children of Gov. Byrd.

Mary Kollock was an early Virginia artist whose "Midsummer in the Mountains" brought her renown.

George Cook's painting of Richmond in 1833 is a foremost historical picture.

Kentucky gave the world the portrait painter Matthew Jouet and Charles Harding (though the latter was born in New England). The latter was said to be a rival in portraits of Gilbert Stuart, being known in London as the "head painter". A celebrated portrait of Harding's is that of John Randolph, hanging today in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Kentucky's Joel T. Hant, has left "Charity" and "Penseroso."

Alabama gave Horace W. Robbins and Frederick A. Bridgman, the pictures of the latter being "Interior of a Harem", "Funeral of the Mummy", "Americans in Paris."

Louisiana's woman artist, Ella A. Moss, won fame in her portraits.

Though a native of New England, North Carolina claims James Williams for a resident in his later years. His portrait of George Washington in Masonic regalia today adorns, as a priceless treasure, the Alexandria Lodge room in Virginia. Washington sat for this portrait, which is considered one of his best likenesses.

THE ART OF POTTERY

The South has few assets more valuable than her clays, which have been made into artistic forms since Colonial times. In 1612 the first brick burned in America was in Virginia. Before 1644 the first American Potteries were at work. The first English pottery on record was old "Bow Ware", made from clay imported from North Carolina, called "Unaka", Indian name for Smoky Mountains. About 1766 Josiah Wedgewood used clays from the Carolinas and Florida for his fine English wares, truly artistic productions

Before 1800 a number of potteries had been established in the South, and much artistic talent was shown in the design of the ware.

This knowledge has been handed hown through years from the pioneers and now throughout every Southern State potters are plying their craft. (See April issue of Southern Magazine, in mountains of Virginia and North Carolina). The motto of the artistic potter is "The Teacher of all has taught us to combine the highest utility with the greatest beauty".

So has this nearly art come down to the South in many wonderful and creative works.

With the Coin Collectors

STRATFORD HALL MEDAL

To mark the dedication on October 12 last of Stratford Hall, the home of the Lees of Virginia, as a national shrine, a bronze medal was issued by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation Hall with inscriptions above, and below "Stratford Hall, Home of the Lees. Westermoreland County, Va., 1729-1935." Around the edge appears the names of members of the family famous in American history, Thomas, Richard Henry, Francis Lighfoot, Arthur, William, Henry and Robert Edward. The reverse is inscribed in the center "Dedication, October 12, 1835; Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc.: Around the edge a quotation from a speech of Richard Henry Lee: "These United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states."

FORT NIAGARA MEDAL

A bronze medal has been issued in commemoration of the restoration of the old French castle at Fort Niagara. Until a few years ago the castle was a ruin, with nothing remaining except the massive masonry walls constructed in 1726, but the discovery of the original plans in Paris has made possible the restoration to the condition which obtained when Niagara was the strongest in the chain of French forts extending from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. The floors are of flagstones supported on massive wooden joists and the council room, officers' quarters, kitchen and chapel have been refurnished with imitation furniture of the period. The obverse of the medal pictures the castle restored and the reverse gives the dates of the various French, British and American occupations.

The Main Street of the South

ANNE V. MANN

RELIC OF THE LONGAGOES FOUND ON VIRGINIA SOIL.

Most all of us have thrilled to the story of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, that brave band which accompanied Governor Alexander Spotwood on his expedition across the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1717.

We recall too, that after the journey when before each one departed for his home, Governor Spotwood presented each member of the expedition with a miniature golden horseshoe, obtaining so it is said the little memento from a London jeweler.

Now, according to the story, a tiny bright horseshoe has been found recently near Culpeper, Virginia, and it is believed by some to be one of the prized relics of the long agoes.

As far as is known none of the golden horseshoes are in existence though they were held for a long time in the families of the descendants of the men who accompanied Governor Spotwood on his long and arduous trip.

* * * *

CHAPEL HILL CARRIES OUT PROGRAM OF BEAUTIFICATION

The Chapel Hill (N. C.) Weekly announced recently that 300 new trees are being set out on the streets of the village and that by the advice of Dr. W. C. Coker head of the botany department the tree selected for these plantings is the willow oak.

The reason given for this choice is its rapid growth. Besides hardihood enables it to survive long droughts and another very potent reason is it does not intefere with sewer pipes.

If from now on, one can transplant and transplant safely, no better time could present itself to begin to make our cities more beautiful by the planting of trees.

In some places instead of planting there seems to be an epidemic of "Cuttingdownitis". This disease is highly contagious and one town may easily catch it from another town and by the same token one state from another. Perhaps the same thing may be true of planting. If one community begins to make its throughfares more beautiful, others may be induced to follow its example. Let us hope so.

* * * *

ADVISED TO MAKE PLANS FOR SAFE JULY FOURTH

The Yuletide season may have come and gone before this appears. The New Year may have dawned before one treads the path of Main street. If this should be the case and the advice not pertinent, yet it is no use to wait for another Christmas season but right now is the logical time to carry into effect the suggestion of "Science Service," that is if it appeals to you. It says. "Taking time now to plan for the safety of children next July Fourth is not a bad way of expressing the Christmas spirit of peace and good will to one's fellowmen. According to "Science Service" there were 7,738 persons injured by fireworks on the Fourth of July in, 1935. 817 children between one and ten years and several deaths of children of the same age group. Less noise is made now at Christmas time than formerly, but enough of it still evident to know that danger lies in its wake, so say those who seem to be concerned about this matter.

Few there be who do not want children to have every reasonable pleasure at Christmas or any other holiday and somehow or other we associate the blowing of horns and fireworks as a part of its celebration.

Horns are not harmful except to adults whose nerves, more or less, are reduced to a frazzle, and judicious use of firework's should not cause so much fear. If parents or those who have charge of children would exercise a little jurisdiction in this matter there would be no reason to be unduly alarmed over their use.

* * * *

WHEN WINTER APPEARS SPRING IS IN THE OFFING

Winter may be upon us and for the next six weeks at least we may be in its grip but it will not always be so, for all of us recall the phrase, "If winter comes can spring be far behind?"

With this in view though there may be sleet and snow and ice and the days may be cold and some may be dark and dreary, let us look forward to the coming of spring.

One of the truest signs is some sections is when it becomes apparent that frogs have awaken from their long sleep. Those of you who are not fortunate to be able to hear the frogs do not know what they are missing. Listen to what Archibold Rutledge in Wild Life in the South says and see if you do not feel the stir of spring in your blood.

"One of the quaint, appealing voices of the night is the lyric concert of the frogs. It may continue all night, especially if there is promise of rain. It matters not what they are singing; it is enough to know that they are the wildwood minstrels, and that they enjoy themselves very much. They have a good time. And they vary their program. I used to listen to them. They begin to warn a mythical traveler of the danger of riding through their quaking domain.

"Knee-deep! Knee-deep! Knee-deep!" pipe the elfin trebles.

"Little deeper! Little deeper! Little deeper!" shrill the sopranos.

"Thigh - high! Thigh - high! Thigh - high!" the altos sing.

(Continued on page 48)

BOOK REVIEW

THE LIFE OR SIDNEY LANIER, by Lincoln Lorenz. Coward-McCann, New York. 313 pp. $2.75. Reviewed by Mrs. Walter D. Lamar.

Unused material on the subject of Sidney Lanier has at last been brought to light, newfound facts given that influenced his life. These fresh data, Lanier's newest biographer adroitly employs in presenting an estimate which offers as much between the lines as on them.

That Lorenz, already well-grounded in Lanier lore, was given access to "family records and permission to quote at discretion from unpublished letters," adds authority to his deductions and inferences. He accords due consideration to heredity, training, enviornment, and wise marriage. The genius, gentleness and courage of the poet-musician are stressed with consummate art. Lanier's tragic struggle for health is the minor chord in the song of his life, the dark curtain against which stands out the power of love of God and Man.

Lanier's intelligent appreciation of the reason he and his Confederate associates defended the South against violation of the Constitution is a fine point many have missed. Lorenz clearly proves the poet was not swept into the conflict by the tide of popular feeling nor by the spirit of adventure, but by a sence of righteousness in defence of home and principle.

Hitherto untapped sources reveal with beauty and new power that the dominant mood of the poet's life, his brave front under most adverse circumstances, was due to the great love between him and Mary, a love that made all things worth while, lightened all dark places, spurred him on to completion of his task.

Lanier the musician become so vital it is difficult to follow his choice of writing as a career. "His music was notably independent of foreign types, particularly German, and gave promise of a poetic form inspired by nature rather than by thumbed pages of alien composers."

Lorenz's estimate of the poems quoted is illuminating: "His mind glistened like a sword in the sun, a crusading spirit seeking to conquer despite the poverty and illness, as from a window of command. his thoughts and the changing sky marched before him." Applicable to Lanier's entire life story is the following. "He had conviction of the high merit of his poem, Corn, which was born of sincerity of feeling and thought. He loved truth and courage too much to permit himself to be browbeaten by arrogance and ignorance . . . . He is clearly hungering for understanding and valid encouragement, not for the satisfaction of vanity."

That the appreciation "of the abysmal breach between the ideal and the real became glaringly evident to him" is definitely illustrated in quotations from and comments on The Symphony. The dialect poems as a definite contribution to Americana, too often neglected, are satisfactorily treated. Those who know of conditions prevailing in the South following the War Between the States, know these poems to be well founded. It is fortunate that Lorenz, like President David Robertson of Goucher College, Baltimore, has sensed their importance.

The healing balm of friendship wrought for Lanier much comfort. Great souls were drawn toward him, alliances which were good for the poet and the friends his fine personality won to his side.

The most valuable chapter in the book, because of its interpretation of one of the great crises which marked Lanier's life, is The Triumph of Cantata. This poem for the Centennial Celebration (1876) "brought the writer not a penny in recompense."

In the face of the cruel criticism of the poem published prior to its adaption to the music of Dudley Buck, "Lanier was as fearless and as gentle as men are when their eyes are upon an object that transcends their own being and the road is hell."

Equally discriminating are the biographer's comments on the Marshes of Glynn, the Revenge of Hamish, on Sunrise, and many of the short poems.

Lanier's preparation for the lecture course at John Hopkins University vibrates with his love of knowledge and of truth, betrays a dominant desire to do with all his power whatever came to hand. Results justified this consecretated application. The rough road of The Science of English Verse is hard to visualize today despite the graphic story of the treatment it received by a contemporary public. Outstanding minds in the world of literature today acclaim it the best contribution known along these difficult and rarely tried lines.

Selections from Lanier's prose works are well chosen. His deep appreciation of Shakspeare as The Poet and George Eliot as The Novelist are emphasized among the features of his work at Hopkins.

The book strengthens faith in the ultimate power of right, glorifies human endeavor when duly consecrated, links together the beauties of science, poetry and music presented with new strength and loveliness by a versatile exponent of English prose.

The reader is left with the conviction "that a stretched music string utters its true tones when forces act in oppositon to normal vibrations". And with the reverent thought that the inscription on the gravestone of the poet's father in Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, might with equal propriety mark the last resting place of Sidney Lanier:

> "In very truth a true man,
> For honor, faith, tenderness,
> Selfhood and courtesy."

Those words of evaluation might well be carved on the boulder of Georgia granite that marks the ivy covered grave of Lanier, above the etched sunrise and the closing lines of his great hymn, "I am lit with the Sun."

(All quotations in the body of this review are taken from the book discussed.)

(Continued on page 42)

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All communications for this department should be sent direct to Joseph D. Mitchell, Editor, 306 W. Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia

MANASSAS BATTLE-FIELD

The most cherished and sacred trusts now in the hands of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, outside of the glorified memory of the 60's is a Confederate Home, and the heart of Manassas Battlefield, in Virginia, the scene of two of the most brilliant victories that crown the valor of the Confederate soldier.

We expect to publish much in regard to both of these shrines, placed in our keeping, but just now we shall content ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to the disturbing fact that both of them can be lost, and Manassas Battlefield will be lost, to us if we are not alert to our duty of trust.

In regard to Manassas Battlefield, the danger is at our doors. We feel that we should make a protest, and make it as emphatic as possible, against the proposal of two of the Trustees to turn this wonderful asset over to the Federal Government to make it a Memorial Park which will be more of a Northern than a Southern shrine

At the Convention in Amarillo last September the matter was throughly discussed and models of beautiful and striking monuments were shown in memory of our heroic Southern soldier who fought so gallantly in both battles for our Dixie-land

At this time we shall content ourselves with merely calling attention to the fact that after several fruitless and abortive attempts in the past to induce the State of Virginia or the United States Federal Government to take over this historic tract of land, finally, in 1920 the Historian in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans called a mass meeting which formed a Corporation to be known as the Manassas Battlefield Memorial Park. The four Confederate bodies — namely, the United Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Southern Confederate Association, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans—were represented, and this corporation was voluntarily sponsored as its chief work by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Through their efforts 130 acres of the historic battlefield were purchased for $25,000 and this has all been paid. At the recent Convention in Amarillo, the Sons of Confederate Veterans voted unanimously to raise every year sufficient funds to care for any deficit for the expense of the caretaker of the Park.

It is true that this wonderful asset has been largely undeveloped, but this was due not to any lack of interest, but to the general depression throughout the country. Tentative plans have already been made for the material improvements of the property and the gradual erection of stately and even costly monuments which will be a credit to our heroes. Of course any suitable monuments to the

(Continued on page 43)

United Daughters of The Confederacy

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PRES. GEN. MESSAGE

My dear Daughters:

Since writing you last, I have attended three Division conventions, two district meetings, and have, as you must know, been very busy with my part of the 1935 annual convention in Hot Springs, November nineteenth to twenty third.

On October fifteenth I was the guest of the Florida Division at their annual meeting at Daytona Beach. I was introduced on the Welcome Evening by the Division President, Mrs. R. E. Oliver, and, at this time, I addressed the convention and stressed the administration. I concentrated, very naturally, on Stratford, and I am happy to report that Florida voted unanimously to pay its entire quota, and has already sent a check for this amount to the Treasurer General. In this, Florida sets us an example, and I have already extended our congratulations to Mrs. Oliver, the President, and Mrs. Franklin Ezell, the Florida Director for the Lee-Stratford Memorial Committee.

Preceding the opening session of the Florida convention, I, with the Past Division Presidents, was honored with a dinner at the Peninsula Club, and a reception afterward. Here I had the opportunity of meeting personally many of the Florida Daughters, and members of other Divisions who were in Florida for the winter. I was the house guest of Mrs. Alexander B. White, Ex-President General, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ralston Wells, at their beautiful estate on South Peninsula Drive.

Mrs. White was general chairman of the Committee erecting, in 1917, our beautiful Shiloh monument. This is, by far, the handsomest one in the park. I enjoyed the companionship of Mrs. White, a friend of long standing, and Mrs. Wells, who was General Chairman of Arrangements for the Convention. It gratified me to see so many young, useful women engaged in the work of the U. D. C.

On October eighteenth I attended the Clayton District of the Alabama Division at Dothan, and on the nineteenth I attended the Letie Ross District at Opelike, the guest of the Alabama Division President, Mrs. Herman Jones. These meetings were presided over by Mrs. W. H. Yarbrough and Mrs. N. D. Denson, the presidents, respectively. I took to them a message from the general organization and on each occasion was tendered a luncheon following the morning session.

On the afternoon of October the eighteenth I was the guest at a reception given to me by the three chapters of Montgomery, Alabama. This took place at the Woman's City Club, the three chapter Presidents, Mesdames Cravey, Roberts and Suggs, together with Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Bibb Graves, received with Mrs. Jones and me.

After the reception, Mrs. Jones and I drove to Auburn where I was the house guest of Mrs. B. B. Ross. On the morning of October the nineteenth I was entertained, with Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Jones, at breakfast by Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Duncan at the President's home.

The morning of October twentieth I officially presented to the library of Shiloh National Park, Pittsburg Landing, Tenneesee, a complete file of the U. D. C. Minutes, including 1934. This gift was bequeathed by Mr. Randle B. Truett some time ago, and was accepted by R. A. Livingstone, superintendent of the Park. At the same time I accepted the work placed upon the base of the Shiloh monument the date, "May 17, 1917." This simple lettering is carved on the specifications, drawn by Mr. Frederick Hibbard, of Chicago, Illinois, the designer of the monument. This was ordered by the 1934 Convention in New York. The actual marble work was done by the W. H. Dean Company, Columbia, Tenneesee, and is most satisfactory in every way. It was supervised by Mr. Livingston, Superintendent of the Park.

On the twenty-second of October, I was the guest of the Arkansas Division at its annual convention in Prairie Grove. I was introducted on the opening evening by the Division President, Mrs. C. S. Lowthrop. Here I extended greetings, and spoke again the next. morning, stressing the completion of our objectives. Arkansas had already sent

in its quota for Stratford and has now overpaid by a small amount. I commend this Division and am proud of it. Although the quota set for it by the Committee, and based on the 1930 membership, is larger than its membership then or now, totaling two thousand three hundred and forty two, it was accepted without a protest, and paid. This is an example to other Divisions whose quota is not completed The purchase of Stratford Hall, and the payment of fifty thousand dollars toward that price from the U. D. C. at this time, may well be called the miracle of the Depression.

On October the thirtieth I attended the thirty-eight annual convention of the Texas Division at San Antonio. I was the guest of Mrs. C. C. Cameron, Division President, and the San Antonio Chapters at the St. Anthony Hotel which was headquarters and at which all sessions were held. Following the Presidents report that evening, I addressed the convention in the interest of Stratford. Following adjournment I was the guest of the President at the Executive Board Meeting when an emergency Committee was appointed, with the Historian, Mrs. I. B. McFarland as Chairman, to work out a plan to pay Texas' quota before the close of this administration. Although this will not be included in the Treasurers General's report for 1935, I am assured by the Texas Division that it will be in hand before the Contributors Book closes.

No inscription will be accepted for the Contributors Book after Thursday afternoon, November the twenty second. It will then be inscribed and I will, at a later date, present it to the library at Stratford Hall, where it will become a part of the permanent archives of that historic mansion.

I wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the gift of the Mississippi number of the Southern Magazine, which now completes my file of this publication which had its beginning in my administration. This was a gift from Mrs. J. T. Beal, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who is past president of the Arkansas Division and Past First Vice President General.

As I write this message my desk is piled high with correspondence regarding the coming meeting in Hot Springs, my report is to be finished, and the last details of the program arranged, so you see that these are busy days indeed; But I feel that I must express to you again my deep gratitude for your understanding cooperation during the past two years, and, most of all, do I thank you for the opportunity of service and the benediction of work. This communication ends officially a happy fellowship that will be to me, always. a precious memory.

Faithfully yours,

ANNIE G. MASSEY

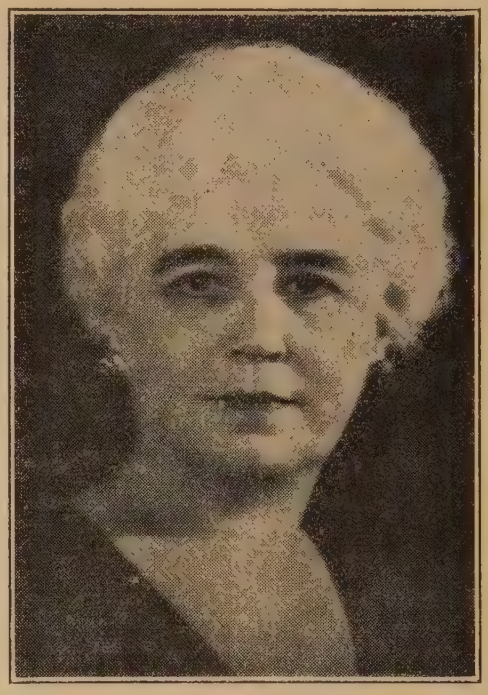
* * * *

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MISSOURI DIV.

Compiled by Mrs James C. Lay, Division Historian

Born of a great need and a great love, the MISSOURI DIVISION UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY are proud of a record of forty years of service devoted to the loving care of our brave soldiers of the Lost Cause and their wives; an extensive educational program, amounting to many thousand dollars in cost and to the erecting of a large number of fitting monuments to the memory and valor of the boys in gray, who gave their lives and fortunes to defend their homes and principles of right. In Missouri the organization grew out of the need for a home to care for our fast ageing veterans. A band of loyal southern women and their friends united to help the Veterans build and maintain a home at Higginsville, Missouri. The home has grown to be one of the most beautiful and well equipped of all the veteran's homes in all the nation. St. Louis is the home of the first organization known as Daughters of Confederacy. This chapter was formed in 1891 through the efforts of Mrs. Abner C. Cassidy of St. Louis, and the first president was the venerable Margaret A. E. McLure.

Other Chapters were soon established under the name of Daughters of the Confederacy. But in 1902 all were merged into the United Daughters of the Confederacy which was organized in Nashille, Tennessee, September 10, 1894. The organization of the Missouri Division was completed at a meeting in January 1908 at Fayette, Missouri with four chapters; Mrs. P. G. Roberts organizer and Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Kansas City as first president. This was known as the first convention, since then thirty-eight annual conventions have been held in all sections of the state. Our last one was held in Higginsville, where all could visit the home



MRS. GUY C. MILLION
Retiring President, Missouri Division

and have with us many of our men and women of the sixties. Many devoted women have given of their time and means to the work and there has been a steady growth in numbers of chapters and membership. At the present time there is a membership of about 1300 with forty active chapters.

The chief aim of the organization has been the care of the veterans of the War Between the States. This has been so well done that we found them well cared for, contented, and happy with the loving care that a real daughter would bestow on them given by our devoted matron of the home, Mrs. John C. Stone, and her son, Mr. Roy E. Stone, who is superintendent.

A great amount of effort has gone into the educational work—supporting many scholarships in schools and colleges for the benefit of descendants of Confederate Veterans, who otherwise would not have the opportunity of a higher education. The placing of southern literature and pictures of southern leaders in public schools, the organizing

of Children's chapters throughout the state, a high school essay contest with subject bearing on the true history of the South, is a part of the plan for perpetuating the memory of our forefathers and the carrying forward the work in the years to come.

The many beautiful monuments that mark the battle fields and other historic spots of our beloved state proclaim to all the world that the prayer of our organization has been answered.

"Lord God of Hosts be with us yet
Lest we forget—Lest we forget."

* * * *

CAPE GIRARDEAU CHAPTER UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

The Cape Girardeau Daughters of the Confederacy was organized June 16, 1881 with Mrs. (Louis) Mary Hunter Giboney Houck, as founder and President, Mrs. (R. I.) Jennie Allen Wilson,Treasurer.

The Cape Girardeau Daughters of the Confederacy joined the Southern Memorial Association April 9, 1902

MRS. J. B. ROBINSON, Kansas City, Mo.
President Missouri Division, U. D. C.

under the name of the Samuel S. Harris Memorial Association.

The Charter Pres. of the State Association, Mrs. Julia Harris was a member of this chapter and the first president of the Samuel S. Harris Memorial Association. She was the widow of Samuel S. Harris, who was an active and distinguished Confederate officer in the War Between the States. She died during the first year of her presidency.

The Cape Girardeau Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy was merged into the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and is at this time a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the C. S. M. A. having the unique distinction of being the only chapter in the state of belonging to both, the same officers acting for both.

The Chapter was very sucessful in its efforts, sending at one time $1000.00, the greatest sum given by any chapter at that time. The Chapter as a whole has been unceasing in its efforts to meet all appeals from the Home, contributing to the park fund as well as furnishing uniforms for some of the veterans.

We have responded liberally to requests for aid in memorial work helping to erect monuments not only in Missouri but in other states.

Among the larger contributions made were $300.00 to the Higgensville monument, $100.00 to the Saint Louis Monument in Forest Park, $50.00 to the U. D. C. Monument at Shiloh, $25.00 to Arlington. Coming nearer home $100.00 to Colonel Jefferies monument at Jackson Mo., also $25.00 to the Missouri room in the Museum at Richmond, Virginia.

After many years of generous giving in other places, the daughters felt they should not forget the memory of the brave soldiers of this section, so decided their efforts should be directed toward raising money to erect a suitable memorial to the Confederate dead of Southeast Missouri

After years of untiring effort a sufficient sum was raised with the addition of a $50.00 donation from the Missouri Division and a number of chapter and personal gifts amounting to near $100.00, we were able to erect a most beautiful and impressive white marble monument on the west entrance of the traffic bridge across the Mississippi River, a most fitting location, selected by our own loved and revered Mrs. Houck. Mrs. R. L. Wilson, the first treasurer of the chapter, placed a huge bouquet of American Beauty roses at the base of the monument at the unveiling, November 21, 1931. General Rice E. Pierce Commander of the Tennessee Division United Confederate Veterans, afterwards National Commander, was the principal speaker on this memorable occasion.

The chapter has placed numerous books of Southern History in both the Teachers College and Public Libraries, placing 17 volumes at one time in the Public Library. We have conferred many crosses of honor on our veterans. Through the efforts of our Recorder of Crosses Mrs. B. F. Johnson, we destowed 24 at one time. One was given to Amanda Medley a member of our own chapter, for personal services rendered during the War Between the States.

MRS. JAS. C. LAY, Columbia, Missouri
Historian Missouri Division

She was banished from Missouri at the age of 12 for singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag", at the closing exercises of school. She was sent south to an uncle, after the battle of Fort Gibson and Grand Gulf, she helped care for soldiers placed in her uncle's home, later helping care for the wounded at Vicksburg. She helped to make clothing and assisted to relieve the suffering of the Confederates as best she could. At the close of the war she returned home by boat.

The chapter from its earliest existence observed the birthdays of Lee and Jackson in some appropriate manner. And never do we fail to place flags on the graves of our Confederate soldiers and our departed members.

During the winter of 1933 it was our privilege to secure the record of an old Confederate Veteran 89 years old that had hitch hiked into our town homeless and without means, trying to make his way south. We provided him with warm clothes and transportation to camp Nicholas New Orleans La, where he is well cared for and very grateful for the comforts he is enjoying.

While the personnel of the chapter has changed greatly since the organization, our first president and treasurer are still with us, and their devotion to the cause has not waned.

* * * *

HISTORICAL DEPT.

General historical prizes:

Raines banner, to the division reporting the best historical work for the year along all lines—Mrs. Kirby Smith Anderson, Madison, Ga., historian, Georgia Division.

The Sidney Lanier prize, for the best publicity by any state toward advancing the name of Sidney Lanier, poet, musician, for the 1935 Hall of Fame, New York University —Miss Margaret Rouquie, Chairman of the South Carolina Committee.

Jeanne Fox Weinmann cup, to the division reporting the best historical work accomplished in the schools, offered by Mrs. John L. Weinmann of Little Rock, won by Mrs. Anderson, Georgia

John A Perdue loving cup, for copy of most interesting diary of a Confederate man or woman—Mrs. Matthews, Asheville, N. C.

William Jackson Walker cup, to the chapter placing the greatest number of books on Southern history or literature, awarded to Mrs. J. D. Smith, Florida Division.

Southern Magazine prizes—

Silver loving cup, to the division sending in the greatest number of subscriptions per capita for the Southern Magzine, U. D. C. official organ, Wytheville, Va., before February 15. Won by North Carolina.

Silver vase to division sending in most subscriptions for the Southern magazine before November convention, Mrs. J. Y. McFall, Newberry S. C.

Prize of $5 to the individual securing the most subscriptions—Miss Rose Shepherd, Jacksonville, Fla.

$15.00 prize offered by Mrs. James Henry Parker of New York, for essay on Plantation life in the old South—Mrs. John Huske Anderson, Raleigh N. C.

Mildred Lewis Rutherford cup, for best criticism of a history or biography of the War Between the States—Miss Decca Lamer West, Waco, Tex.

Ferguson prize of $15 awarded to division historian reporting the placing in libraries of the largest number of Douglass Southall Freeman's book, "Lee."—Mrs. Elliott Buchanan, Chatanooga, Tenn.

Orrin Randolph Smith prize for $25 for best essay on the value of the Jefferson Davis Historical Foundation to

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL PARK, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

the U. D. C.—won by Miss Edith Pope, Nashville, Tenn. Honorable mention, Mrs. John H. Anderson, Raleigh, N. C.

Lucy London Anderson prize of $10 offered by the Wadesbore, N. C. chapter in honor of Mrs. John H. Anderson, retiring historian general—on "The South's Place in History and Literature." Mrs. James R. Vandiver, 2256 Kindred street, Astoria, Long Island. Honorable mention of Mrs. Calvin Poole, Greenville, Ala.

Edward Shorter prize of $10 for best essay on "Jefferson Davis, United States Secretary of War," won by Miss Lois Brown, Washington, D. C.

James Pinckney Harris cup, for best essay on subject of "Jefferson Davis, Stateman," won by Mrs. R. O. Everett, Durham, N. C.

Yates medal for essay on Confederate newspaper, Mrs. Josephine M. Turner, Louisville, Ky.

Donivan cup for essay on "John C. Calhoun" won by Miss Bessie May Stribling, Westminister, S. C.

Grace Dupree Ridings prize $10.00 for best poetry appearing in the Southern magazine—won by Miss Grace Noll Crowell, Texas, $5.00 best scrap book—won by Mrs. J. A. Yarbrough, Charlotte N. C.

The Nuckols prize for best essay on "The Enduring Spirit of Robert E. Lee," Mrs. A. N. Hall, Cythiana, Ky.

The Howard Stiles Nuckols prize for college students on same subject, Joseph O Smith, Warrenburg, Mo.

Lanier Quotations, Mrs. A. Matthews, Ashville, N. C.

Prize of $25 on the Value of Southern History and Traditions to the Nation—Mrs William Cabell Flourney, Lexington, Va.

Mary Lou Gordon White "Why Jefferson Davis was Never Brought to Trial," prize of $25 won by Miss Edith Pope, Nashville, Tenn.

Prize of $10 for essay on "The Military Genius of Stonewall Jackson," Mrs. C. C. Hinkle, Fairmount, West Va.

Prize of one dozen Stratford plates (Wedgewood), offered by Mrs. Walter D. Lamer to division making largest contribution to the Stratford fund during 1935, to North Carolina Division.

* * * *

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

Mrs. E. F. Scattergood, president of the California Division, was guest of honor of Major Hugh G. Gwyn Chapter 1898, San Diego at the annual Christmas party Dec. 11th. Mrs. Scattergood gave an interesting account of her trip to the Dedication of Stratford Hall, and of the General Convention. We were happy to know she was the recipient of the loving cup given to presidents of Divisions with less than 2,000 members, for the most concise, constructive and comprehensive report.

LENNIE L. FIEDLER

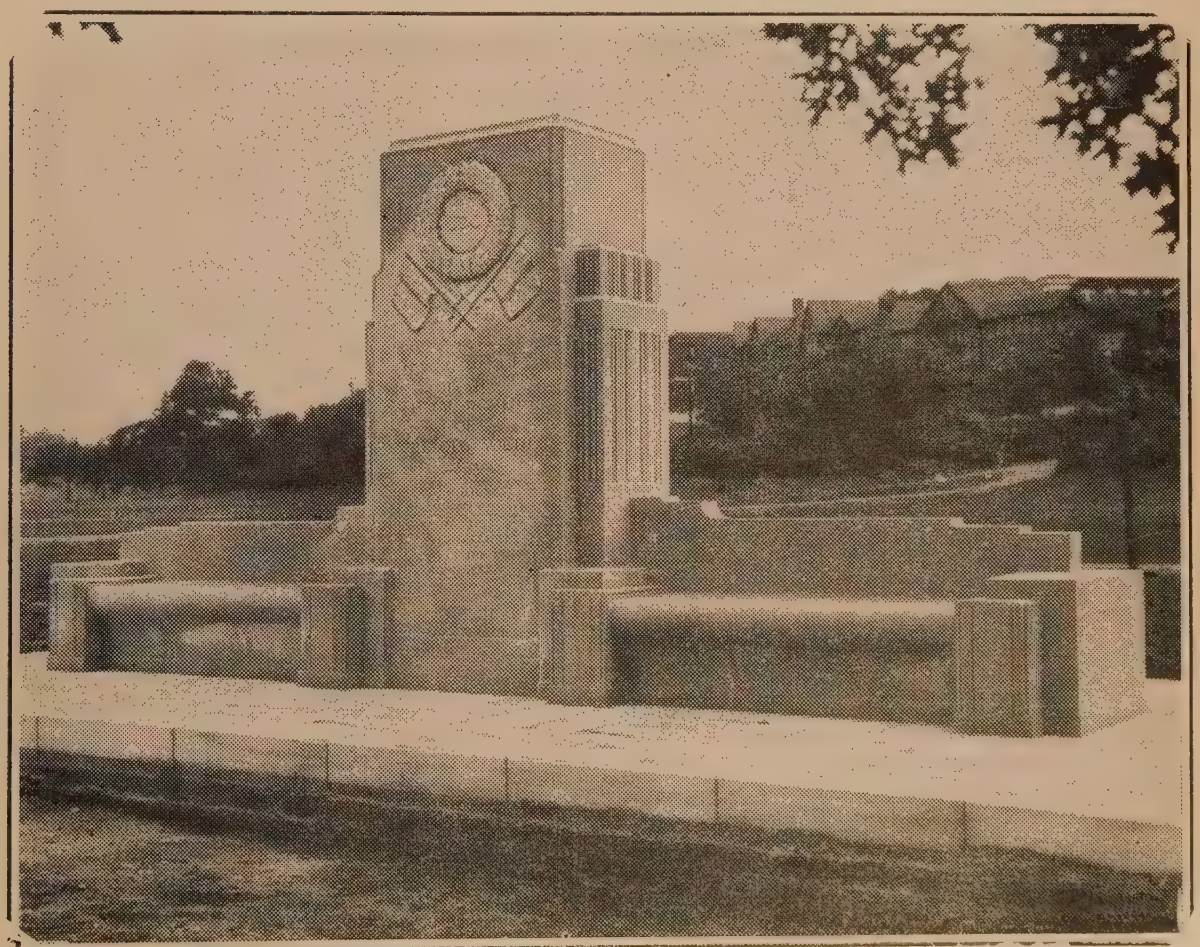
* * * *

VIRGINIA—RICHMOND

Richmond Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, honors the memory of General Fitzhugh Lee.

November, 19th 1935 marked the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Fitzhugh Lee, which was observed with appropriate exercises in the Old Hall, House of Delegates, in the State Capitol.

The Hall was well filled with members of Patriotic Organizations, who joined the Richmond Chapter in this commemoration, special guests were members of Fitzhugh Lee Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, who occupied seats in a reserved section of the Hall, and their Auxiliary.



U. D. C. MONUMENT IN KANSAS CITY—ERECTED BY K. C. CHAPTER 149

and two Confederate Soldiers who served under General Lee.

The speakers included Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, who spoke first and praised General Lee's services to the Confederacy in the War between the States.

Governor Peery, told how General Lee united the ununited factions among the Democrats, and put the State finances in better shape, and encouraged business, following his election just fifty years ago. He also said, after his uncle, General Robert E. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee was the best beloved Virginian in the period following the war between the States.

General G. H. Jamerson, spoke of his services as Consul General to Havana, where he served with distinction, during the trying time, before the Spanish American War, and his services as Commander of American troops when the war broke out; made a creditable record, and as Brigadier General of Volunteers, a better feeling throughout the country.

A tribute from George Cummings, Past Commander of Fitzhugh Lee Camp, Spanish American War Veterans, who spoke of the plan to erect a Monument to General Lee on Monument Ave.

After the Exercises at the Capitol, a pilgrimage to the grave of General Lee was made, to Hollywood Cemetery, where the Flags of the United States and the Confederacy had been raised. Wreaths were placed by the Governor of Virginia, Spanish American War Veterans, Auxiliary to Fitzhugh Lee Camp, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Richmond.

Among the distinguished guests at the grave of General Lee were the President of the Norwegian Parliament, and the Norwegian Consul to the U. S. who had called to see the Governor, and accompanied him to Hollywood.

It was a source of regret that the son and daughters of General Lee were unable to be present at the exercises. His niece Miss Ann Mason Lee was an attendant.

Through the courtesy of W. R. V. A. the Exercises were broadcast.

Mrs. B. A. Blenner, President, Richmond Chapter, presided.

* * * *

THE KENTUCKY DIVISION AND ITS CHAPTERS

By Martha Matthews Banta, President

The Kentucy Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Lexington, Kentucky in 1896, the first president being Mrs. J. M. Graves, wife of J. M. Graves who was in charge of Graves' Battery.

Many of the Kentucky chapters were named for distinguished patriots of the old South and heroes of the War between the States while many took the name of the town or county in which they were chartered and functioned. It is interesting to know that one chapter, organized and chartered March 1, 1929 was named for a veteran who is now living at the age of ninety-five, this the Lieut. William Jones Turner chapter at Eminence.

The Lyon-Stone-Gracey Chapter at Kuttawa and Eddyville was named for three prominent Confederate soldiers, namely: General Hyland B. Lyon, whose widow is still an active member of the Chapter; Captain W. J. Stone, former Confederate Pensioner Commissioner, and Frank Patton Gracey, who commended Cobb's Battery of Shiloh and Chickamauga.

The Ned Meriwether Chapter at Elkton was named for the brother of Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, one of the founders of the organization and the Captain Gus Dedman Chapter at Lawrenceburg was named for a captain in the Orphan Brigade.

The Reginald H Thompson Chapter at La Grange was named for a prominent jurist and judge who founded the Newsboy's Home at Louisville. The John C. Breckenridge Chapter at Owenboro was named the Secretary of War in President Davis's last cabinet and later the youngest vice-president of the United States, when he served under President Buchanan.

The Henrietta Hunt Morgan Chapter at Newport was named for the sister of John Hunt Morgan and the wife of General Basil Duke, a brigadier general after the death of Morgan.

The Richard Hawes Chapter of Paris was named for a provisional governor of Kentucky during the war period. The Joseph H. Lewis Chapter of Frankfort was named for a member of the Orphan Brigade who was a brigadier-general and who lived at Frankfort after the war until his death, serving as a judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of Louisville was named for General Albert Sidney Johnston of the Orphan Brigade who was killed at the Jefferson Davis Home Chapter of Fairview, the Jefferson Davis Chapter at Guthrie as well as the Davis-Lee Chapter of Harrodsburg need no explanation.

The Kentucky Division has had and now has many outstanding members of the general organization. It is an active and zealous division, of whom its members and its president are duly and pardonably proud.

HISTORICAL DEPT.

Dear U. D. C.:

Success to the history department during the coming year depends more than ever upon work done by Divisions, Chapters, and members. "The Southern Cavalcade" is the subject finally settled upon for 1936. After much consideration of other topics, I decided that this topic would give each state the privilege of studying not its own leaders, but those of the other states which formed the Confederacy.

It is my hope that the plan to be presented by your Historian will be adoped as each Division Historian may devise and that each of you know that the circumstances under which I have labored for the past two months, owing to the serious illness of my ninety-three year old mother in my home has taxed my head and heart to the utmost.

As soon as prize lists, etc., are ready, I will send my Historical Bulletins throughout the Divisions.

With best wishes for you and all your U. D. C. work, I am,

Yours faithfully,
E. D. B. LAMER
(Mrs. Walter D. Lamar)
Historian General

BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from page 35)

WILLIAMSBURG IN COLONIAL TIMES

Fresh from a Virginia press of the present day we have a volume reproducing numerous excerpts from the productions of the first, and, for some time, the sole Virginia press of the eighteenth century.

During a visit to Williamsburg the past summer the writer picked up a copy of The Virginia Gazette and noted with pleasure the fact that the editor, Mr. M. J. Osborne was reprinting interesting items of the Gazette of long ago. Immediately the present Gazette was ordered, partly because of the references to the restoration of the colonial capitol, but largely because of these excerpts.

Now this compilation of 160 pages preserves these quotations by virtue of an unusually attractive volume. It is printed on fine paper, illustrated beautifully by Elmo Jones, and carries an historical introduction from the pen of the man who conceived the Williamsburg restoration, Dr. William A. R. Goodwin.

Editor Osborne modestly refrains from much expression—in fact, if fault be found, there is too little editorial exegesis in connection with the quotations.

While the volume is replete with prose quotations of love, courtship, marriage; on labor, servants, and slaves; on wines and liquors; amusements and merchandising, one is especially impressed with the infinite variety of verses on every imaginable subject: One naturally wearies with the terms "love-sick" and "ardent" as applied to "swains"; and of course one expects such to become lyrical, but the colonial versifying extends even to the lost and found columns. If a man lost a horse, he would indite a poem of description. Another, finding a stray animal, would do likewise.

Seeing that the liquor problem, for instance, is still with us, the following lines, written 198 years ago, seem equally applicable to the present, whether we agree with the poet or not as to the use and abuse of "spirits":

"On the late Act against retailing
Spirituous Liquors, etc—
Tell me—can it be understood,
This Act intends the Publick Good?
No truly; I deny it:
For it, as all allow, 'tis best,
Of Evils Two, to chose the least,
Then my Opinion's right,
Suppose on Search—it should appear,
Ten Bunters dy'd in every year,—
—By drinking to Excess;
Should thousands innocent be led
Into Despair, and lose their Bread,
Such folly to redress?
I'd not be thought t'encourage sin,
Or be an Advocate of Gin;
But humbly do conceive,
This scheme, tho' drawn with nicest care
If Scriptures we believe
When Sodom's Sin for Vengeance call'd
And mov'd e'en God to Pity.
Ten righteous had its Doom forestall'd
But now Ten bare-fac'd Debauches
Some private Epicures displease,
And ruin half a City."

The editor means to convey no harsh interferences, but such will be drawn by those who have been taught to view with horror what, negro slavery in the colonies and States, amounted to the uplift of a race, when he observes that "There was one owner who had a consideration thought in the sale of his slaves",—commenta that is followed by a notice published by "N. Burwell, of King William County."

The reader notes with especial interest the advertisements of dramas written by a Mr. William Shakespear, who had, only a hundred years before, based an event on Virginia's early history. Highly diverting also is the incident where "the Empress" of the Cherokee nation interceded, from the audience, to prevent impending death in the presentation of Othello. The student of history naturally revels in such pastures; but we fancy that the average reader will enjoy Editor Osborne's compilation quite as much.

Matthew Page Andrews

Sons of Confederate Veterans

(Continued from page 36)

Federal soldiers who fought bravely in the two battles of Manassas will likewise be welcomed; but the park will be essentially a Southern memorial.

We therfore at this time register our protests against the Manassas Battlefield being turned over to the Federal Government. It is ours, to develop in our own way and for ourselves, and should not be surrendered to what could easily become alien interests.

Will not the Daughters of the Confederacy, as well as the other Confederate bodies interested, join with us in making this protest?

When we consider that the two engagements at Manassas involved nearly all of our great Confederate leaders—the Trans-Mississipi Division of the Confederate Army and the Confederate Navy of course being excepted—when such names as Beauregarde, Johnston, Bartow, Jackson, Lee, Gordon, Stewart, Kirby Smith, Early, Longstreet, Hill, and so many others equally worthy of mention, largely made their mark in history on this sacred spot—shall we not fight to keep it?

* * * *

RENEWED LIFE

It is a great source of happiness and satisfaction to the officers and loyal members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to realize that our organization has taken on a new activity and we have every reason to believe that, with the gradual recovery from the depression, many of our former Camps that became inactive will come to life again, and the others will be able to reinstate many of the lapsed members who, reluctantly in large measure, found themselves unable to continue their annual dues. In the mean time new Camps are being formed and many new members are being admitted.

With the vast majority of our young men in the South eligible for membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, either from their fathers' or their grandfathers' records, we have ample field to work on in reviving the spirit of our organization.

Here's hoping that our splendid Commander-in-Chief and his equally splendid corps of officers will be able to accomplish much during the coming year. The enthusiasm displayed at the Annual Convention at Amarillo, Texas, echoed by other State Conventions since, bids fair to realize our hopes.

But to make the organization really alive and efficient, we need the active interest and co-operation of every comrade who loves the tradition of our Southland.

MISSOURI

(Continued from page 4)

at present residing there. Longview is the home of the finest stables in the United States and Mrs. Combs is one of the best known horsewomen of the country. She rides and drives equally well. Her horses have been prize winners. One of her favorites has been, "My Major Dare" a saddle horse, the undefeated winner at many state, national and international exhibitions. The Banister Farm at Grandview, and Sni-a-bar, owned by the late William Rockhill Nelson, are also show places of Western Missouri.

Kansas City is the second largest packing house center on the globe. The Stock Yards have the largest livestock building in the world.

For many years it has been the home of the great American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, housed in its own commodious building.

The stately, classic William Rockhill Nelson Art Gallery and Mary Adkins Museum building ranks with the magnificent buildings of the world. It is built of fine native stone quarried from the site on which it is built. It has acquired a fine nucleus of various lines of art, including a number of originals from the old Masters of Painting, rare and historic tapestries and treasures from the Orient. A valuable Indjan collection is in the museum.

A fine large Conservatory of Music attracts students from long distances. Kansas City maintains a fine symphony orchestra, and is planning tc create municipal outdoor summer opera.

Among historic places are the Harris House and the Harris Home, the old Mater Mill still in service, at Dallas, three miles south of the city limits, and the beautiful old Wornall Home on Wornall Road. This stately old southern colonial home of John B. Wornall was built in 1856. It was used as a hospital for soldiers of both armies, extending its southern hospitality alike to both friend and foe.

The Missouri pioneer southern woman stood by the side of her husband at all times. She directed her household—she could spin and weave—she made the garments for her household, children and servants alike, she was nurse for them, often physician as well. She stopped long enough between times to have her portrait painted by Bingham, or to entertain distinguished guests, as well as keeping open house to relatives and friends. She reared their household in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Truly a fine heritage for those who follow after her.

A Visit to The University of Missouri

(Continued from page 11)

It would take longer than the average lifetime for one person to study all the courses offered at the University of Missouri. Enrolling as a regular student every year, it would require about ninety years for a single individual to take every course offered at this institution. At the end of that time the student would be able to speak eight languages edit a newspaper, design a bridge, perform a surgical operation and give a piano recital all the same day, and would have almost enough college degrees to paper a room.

Missouri State Capitol

(Continued from page 15)

two are dedicated to the period of the War Between the States. While Missouri remained in the Union during that war, the state was sharply divided in its allegiance to the Union and the Confederacy. The final important battle of the war on the soil of Missouri was the battle of Westport, when the Union forces finally defeated General Price's Confederates.

The companion piece to this painting is the Battle of Wilson's Creek. This, in the early part of the War Between the States, was one of the most important and desperate battles in the long struggle between the Federals and Confederates, for the control of Missouri. It was fought on August 8, 1861; the opening gun from Totten's battery signalled its beginning on the morning of a hot summer's day, the battle lasting well into noon.

The Union forces, numbering about fifty-five hundred men under command of General Nathaniel Lyon, had marched out of Springfield to surprise the Confederates encamped at Wilson's Creek twelve miles away. These were under General Ben McCullough, with General Sterling Price as second in command.

Although McCullough was the ranking officer, it was Sterling Price (on horseback at the right of the painting) who was the outstanding hero of the victorious Southerners. Wherever the danger was the greatest and the battle most doubtful, thither he would hasten and there he would remain until the danger was past.

It was the deadly work of the shotguns with which General Price's men were armed and the desperate valor of the soldiers on both sides that made the battle of Wilson's Creek one of the bloodiest in history. The total casualties in five hours' fighting were two thousand five hundred and forty-seven, this in an engagement of less than twenty thousand men.

The painting represents a view of the fighting at about eight thirty in the morning. Bloody Hill, where the casualties were twenty-five percent is in the central background. Over it is the smoke from Totten's battery. In the foreground the Blue (on the left) and the Gray (on the right) are fighting on the natural barrier of the little placid stream from which the battle gets its name. The smoke hangs low over the battle. The sycamore at the right casts its pleasant shadow across the quiet water. Behind its trunk a soldier has staggered and fallen.

Two veterans of the battle were present when the painter was installing the picture. One of them called attention to the bullet marks on the sycamore and said: "That is the soldier's autograph and epitaph." The other called his companion's attention to the Confederate who had advanced to the midst of the creek. "See that d——— fool? He won't last three minutes."

If General Sterling Price had been highest in command it is highly probable that the Union forces would have been captured or destroyed.

George Caleb Bingham

(Continued from page 23)

sults obtained by these crude means, he continued his drawing practice.

Bingham was practically a self-trained artist. For only a brief period did he study under direction, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Later he spent a few years in Germany for the purpose of associating with other artists, rather than studying under the direction of the German masters. Although Bingham painted the portraits of many Missourians and a number of outstanding men of the east, he regarded portraiture as a minor form of art. His greatest interest and most serious work was in genre painting. Among his most notable picture in this group we find the Election series, the Jolly Flatboatman, the Emigration of Daniel Boone and Order No. 11.

Unlike most artists, Bingham's interests were not confined exclusively to the field of art. He distinguished himself also in politics. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate from Saline county for the legislature. Declared elected by three votes, he was later unseated by his opponent, E. D. Sappington. Bingham expressed his reaction in these words: "As soon as I get through with this affair and its consequences I intend to strip off my clothes and bury them, scour my body all over with sand and water, put on a clean suit, and keep out of the mire of politics forever."

His resolve, however, was not kept, for two years later he was triumphantly elected to the legislature over his old opponent, Sappington. Later he served Missouri as adjutant general.

Bingham was a man of strong convictions so strong in fact, that at times his opinions were wielded in a dangerous manner. In controversy his opponent usually suffered the disadvantage. In conversation none was more brilliant.

Among Missourians Bingham is preeminent as an artist. He is indeed the father of art in this state. If we were to compare him with the great artists of the past and present, he would doubtless suffer, but among American artists of his time he holds high rank.

"The Land of a Million Smiles"

(Continued from page 9)

"The pioneers who broke the virgin soil
Ne'er garnered half the harvest of their toil
To them the wearing days behind the plow!
To them the aching limb, the sweating brow!
To them the weary seedtime! Others reap
Today where'er they sowed. To them is—sleep.
Oh, aviator, conquering realms of blue,
A haunting specter flies along with you,
And vague-seen covered wagons bear strange loads
Of ghostly pilgrims down the long, paved roads!"

The pioneers—their's was the simple life, far from the noise and confusion of the city, and rapid traffic of the present day. They were the explorers—the sturdy pioneers—hardy, strong, and true. Let us pause for a moment in our mad rush, and pay a tribute to the ones who blazed the trail. May their memory be ever before us. We salute them, with a passing bit of reverence, for the early American Indian, whose remains are yet interred around us in our silent hills.

MARK TWAIN

(Continued from page 25)

When his wedding day was approaching Clemens wrote exhuberantly to all his friends—his letter to Jim Gillis in California inviting him to the wedding was a treasure to the old miner.

During their married life, Mrs. Clemens always called her husband by the pet name "Youth."

Mark Twain's writings were always in demand, he was loved by all and there is hardly a state that has not some memorial of him. In the park at Hannibal, overlooking the Mississippi that he loved so well, is a splendid statue of him given by the state of Missouri.

His only living daughter has written of her father as she knew him. This book tells much of the inner life of the family; the distinguished people that he knew and his last days spent at the home "Stormfield," Redding, Connecticut.

Now, twenty-five years after his death, his life and writings are of the keenest interest.

A Treasure House of the Past

(Continued from page 27)

many Missouri citizens and statesmen, and copies of all early church registers.

The portraits in the possession of the Society include a group of all the Mayor's portraits from William Carr Lane (1823-28) down to the present time, a group of portraits of St. Louis Postmasters, portraits of many United States Senators, of prominent citizens, of fur traders and explorers, and notably a portrait of the founder of St. Louis, Pierre de Laclede Liguest, painted from life and brought from his home in France. As a companion piece to this hangs the portrait of Auguste Chouteau, who, as a young boy, came up the river with Laclede and later became St. Louis' leading citizen.

The Veiled Prophet celebration is represented by a collection of souvenirs, programs and invitations. All the young women who have served as Queen of the Veiled Prophet ball are pictured, down to the current year. The crown, a replica of that worn by Queen Victoria, of the first crowned queen is displayed with the silver, rhinestone spangled court train of the 1927 queen.

Photographs of the St. Louis men who lost their lives in the World War, muster rolls, diaries, war maps, battle flags,hand and rifle grenades, helmets of all participating countries, gas masks, bayonets, and all of the frightful paraphernalia of war, form a comprehensive exhibit of modern warfare that contrasts strangely with relics of other wars in which Missouri troops have taken part.

Of the Lindbergh Collection it is unnecessary to speak. Countless articles have been written of it in countless newspapers and magazines, radio talks have been broadcast about it, pictures of it flashed all over the world. It is the heartfelt contribution of contemporary thousands. Other collections commemorate the past—this is a unique tribute to history in the making.

Some Aspects of The Santa Fe Trail

(Continued from page 20)

and amazement, they were told that this would be the beginning of a new and better period in the history of their territory.

Only a brief treatment of one more topic can be presented: the Overland Stage and Mail to Santa Fe. The establishment of an overland stage to Santa Fe was the result of conditions produced by the Mexican War. Before this conflict letters and newspapers to and from New Mexico were entrusted to traders and travelers who would see to it they were delivered to their destination. But with the outbreak of hostilities in 1846, the War Department, in order to meet the demand for communication with the troops in northern Mexico, organized a military pony express to this region, which, in August, 1849, developed into a regular montly service from Ft. Leavenworth to Santa Fe. This arrangement proved to be insufficient to meet the increased demands for communication in time of peace, and as a result in 1850 the Postmaster General ordered the establishment of a regular mail between Independence and Santa Fe. Waldo, Hall and Company, of Independence, were awarded the contract. They were required to transport the mail once a month each way commencing July 1, and to complete each trip in thirty days.

This was the beginning of a regular overland stage and mail from Missouri to New Mexico and the first of its kind across the plains. In 1857, because of increased traffic, it started to run semi-monthly; in 1858, weekly; in 1866, tri-weekly; and in 1868, daily. Before 1861, it reached Santa Fe by way of the Cimarron route, but thereafter, due to the gold rush in Colorado and to the establishment of Ft. Lyon it changed to the mountain route by way of Ft. Lyon, Bent's Fort, and Raton Pass. In spite of snow storms and hail storms, in spite of flooded rivers, muddy roads, and Indian attacks, the sturdy Santa Fe coach continued to rumble over the rolling plains in warm weather and in cold weather with great regularity, only to cease its activities with the coming of the railroads.

But before the day of the railroad and of the telegraph, the Santa Fe stage provided the quickest means of communication and transportation between the United States and its territories in the Southwest. It was the pioneer stage route across the plains, and was the forerunner of the great overland stage lines to the Pacific, which, in turn, pointed the way for trancontinental railroads of a later day. Through it the government with its civil and military officers in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, as well as with its military forces on the Great Plains. The latest news from the states and from abroad was brough by it to Santa Fe. It carried the mail and express, both important to merchants and frontier inhabitants. Then, too, travelers and some emigrants used it as the best conveyance to and from the Southwest. In short, the overland stage and mail from Missouri to New Mexico was an important factor in keeping the southwest territories in constant touch with the rest of the United States, and remained so until displaced by its more famous successors, the telegraph and the railroad.

These are but brief sketches of certain aspects of the Santa Fe Trail between 1848 and 1800, additional phases remain to be treated, such as overland commerce, overland migration, military conflicts, Indian relations, railroad building, and the coming of settlers. A further consideration of these subjects would reveal that about the Santa Fe Trail was woven much of the history of the vanishing frontier.

The Lake of the Ozarks

(Continued from page 17)

realize, is in itself a good sized down town section for quite a city—you will have the mass magnitude of the dam. Sixty thousand car loads of building materials were required for construction, enough to make two solid trains extending from St. Louis to Chicago. The concrete used in the dam would build an eighteen foot roadway reaching from St. Louis to Topeka, Kansas. No wonder then that 32 million dollars was expended in building the dam and acquiring and clearing the land underlying the flooded area.

The value of Bagnell dam is in its electric power. The value of the Lake of the Ozarks is in its tremendous recreational possibilities for the people of Missouri and nearby states. Some 28 million people live within a days drive. As visitors repeatedly tell of their enjoyment of the lake and its beauty, of the excellent bass fishing and other sport activities, the flow of annual visitors may well increase until the Lake of the Ozarks takes its place as one of the six great national recreational centers, along with the Northern Lakes area, the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf Coast, the Rockies and the Pacific Coast.

The lake area is not being allowed to develop in a haphazard manner. The Missouri State Planning Board has set the Lake of the Ozarks as the hub of the state's parks and recreational areas. Through the activities of the Mosquito Control Fleet, operated by the Union Electric Land & Development Company, the mosquito has here been exterminated. The Lake and business concerns throughout the state, is constantly seeking to promote the best developed of this recreational playground, to protect the natural beauties and to assist the visitor and his family in the enjoyment of their vacation. Headquarters of the Association are maintained near the dam at Lake Ozark, Missouri.

The sportsman and sportswomen find ready action for their favorite pastime. The lake has a cruising area of 124 miles. Cruisers, run-abouts, sail boats and house boats, as well as canoes and other small craft, find delight in a cruise around the lake, or a short trip near home port.

The fisherman finds his skill rewarded with fine catches of bass, both large and small-mouth, crappie, jack salmon (northern pike), blue gill, channel cat and other fish. In season the huntsman gets duck, geese, wild turkey, quail, squirrel and cottontail. Bathing begins in May and continues into October. An excellent skeet field and airports are among the attractions, while a golf course is at Eldon, a short distance from the Dam.

Many fine cottages have been built during the

past several years as summer and recreational homes. Hotels and cottage camps, built to entertain the visitors, all are open from early Spring into Fall, and a number remain open the year around. Towns and shipping centers have risen to care for the cottagers and the ever increasing flow of visitors. Well you believe that sweet content in living is to be found in these Ozark hills, midst the beauties of the Lake of the Ozarks.

The Battle of Lexington

(Continued from page 14)

in the fifties and selected as the site for his home the high bluff overlooking the Missouri river. At the foot of the bluff and on the river bank stood the warehouses of Colonel Anderson, who was, among other things, a dealer in hemp and other commodities.

Colonel Mulligan, the Federal commander, took possession of the Anderson mansion, for use as a hospital, and placed a flag upon it to give notice of its use.

Just why he should have done this is a puzzle, for he could have utilized the main building of the college, or the other college buildings, which was the refractory and dormitory. Both these buildings were inside the fortifications, while the Anderson mansion was outside, but stood so near the works and in such a position that it was bound to be in the line of fire and its designation as a hospital would seem to have been unwise.

In his official report Colonel Rives stated that on the morning of the 18th, when he arrived at the position to which he and his men had been ordered fire was opened upon them from the entrenchments and from the hospital. He immediately ordered a company to take the building by storm which was done. Not much later on, Federal forces re-took the building after bitter fighting. It was then re-taken by the State troops, who continued to hold it and fire from it until the conclusion of the battle. Some of the bitterest fighting occured in these struggles over the Anderson mansion, and evidences of these struggles still remain.

In 1872 an official inquiry was made of the hospital affair by the "McUulta Court of Inquiry." Captain Wilson, in his recollections, states that at the inquiry, "it was proven and admitted that they did fire from a point so near the building, if not actually under its cover, as to justify our men in the attack. It was also admitted that it was, at least, improper to locate the hospital at an important strategic point, just outside the works."

After the taking of the Anderson mansion, the sick and wounded of the Federals were cared for within the fortress; and on the night of the 19th, a truce was declared, during which 122 sick and wounded Federal soldiers were convoyed from the fortress and beyond the lines where they could be properly cared for and be in no further danger.

There were two outstanding circumstances which lead to the success of General Price.

The first was the fact that Colonel Mulligan had a body of cavalry among his troops commanded by Colonel Marshall, about seven hundred strong, and those cavalrymen had with them in the fortress all of their horses, seven hundred or more. The presence of these horses made a large water supply necessary.

The sources of water supply of the garrison were the college cisterns and wells, a spring down in the ravine on the east and beyond the entrenchments, and another spring down in the ravine on the northwest and beyond the entrenchments.

Soon after his arrival, General Price's men made access to these springs very dangerous, and later access to them was impossible. When the cisterns and wells were exhausted, the fate of the garrison was a foregone conclusion.

The other circumstances was tactical and enabled General Price to overcome the difficulty of assaulting the apparently impregnable position occupied by the Federal troops.

I refer to the use of the hemp bales by the men of the second, seventh, fourth and fifth divisions, which you will recall were on the west and northwest of the fort. These hemp bales were saturated with water and rolled up the steep hills and bluffs; behind each bale were two or three soldiers, who fired as they came.

The attack of the morning of the twentieth was made in this manner and resulted in the surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

General Price only kept one of his prisoners of war, the remainder were paroled or exchanged for prisoners held by the Federals at Camp Jackson. The prisoner retained, was so held at his own request, as he refused to be paroled. He was Colonel Mulligan.

Mrs. Mulligan had come to Lexington with the Colonel, and had with her their daughter, a baby in arms.

When General Price left Lexington after the battle and returned to the southern part of the state, Mrs. Mulligan insisted on accompanying her husband, the lone prisoner of war. General Price granted her this privilege, on condition, that the baby should not be one of the party. The baby was left with Mrs. Sarah (William) Hunter of Lexington, who cared for it faithfully, until the exchange of Colonel Mulligan was arranged a few weeks later.

Fifty years after the battle, upon a celebration of its anniversary, that daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Mulligan was one of the honored guests of the city of Lexington. And it was she who later on presented to the Public Library and Historical Association of Lexington, her father's sword, which is one of its most cherished relics.

Three years ago, in the course of some excavations on the old college grounds, an old burial trench was discovered containing the remains of five of Colonel Mulligan's men buried during the progress of the battle. These remains were reinterred with military honors on Armistice Day, 1932, by the George Thomas Cullam Post of the American Legion. The place of reinterment was near the position of the lunette whose gun pointed eastward and is marked by a memorial stone provided by the United States Government.

As an entrance to the battlefield a Memorial Gateway has been erected in commemoration of the men on both sides who fought there so bravely and so gallantly these many years ago.

Mark Twain---America's Most Widely Known Author

(Continued from page 30)

with few exceptions, the public has been almost as unerring in grading his books as it has in ranking the man.

Only the fates will reveal the future of Mark Twain's works and work. The great American author has survived peace and war, life and death, flattery and detraction, favorable and blasting criticism, just as when living he surmounted joy and sorrow, glory and tragedy, riches and bankruptcy. Mrs. Clemens calleds him "Youth." Perhaps her loving sobriquet sprang from intuition deeper, truer, and more significant than its creator dreamed.

The Confines of The Wilderness

(Continued from page 22)

of that famous Astoria expedition, he had some comment to make upon Irving's description of the town. . . . . although it forms no part of the narrative of my voyage, yet as subsequent visits to the West and an intimate knowledge of St. Louis, enable me to correct Mr. Irving's poetical rather then accurate description of that place, I may well do it here . . . . Mr. Irving describes her as a small trading place, where trappers, half breeds, gay, frivolous Canadian boatmen, congregated and revelled, with that lightness and buoyancy of spirit inherited from their French fore-fathers; the indolent Creole of St. Louis caring for little more than the enjoyment of the present hour; a motley population half-civilized, half-barbarous, thrown. on his canvas, into one general, confused (I allow highly picturesque) mass without respect of persons; but it is to say, with due homage to the talent of the sketcher, who has verged slightly on caricature in the use of that humor-loving pencil admired by all the world, that St. Louis even then contained its noble, industrious, and I may say, princely merchants; it could boast its Chouteaus, Soulands (sic), Cere, Cheniers, Vallees, and Lacroix, with other kindred spirits. . . . .

When we read carefully Lavasseur's account of the brief stay at Saint Louis, we discover that he was indeed aware of the wilderness, but that what he really said was, "The splendid decorations of the (ball) room, the beauty of the ladies who graced it, made us completely forget that we were on the confines of a widerness. . . . ." Further, no matter what remarks he made about the settlements in the American Bottom, it is clear that he did not apply them to Saint Louis:

Into what astonishment is the mind thrown on reflecting that such a height of prosperity is the result of but a few years, and that the founder of so flourishing a city still lives . . . This enterprising man Auguste Chouteau, ... raised the first house, about which, in so short a time, were arouned the edifices of a rich city . . . . It was highly interesting to behold seated at the table the founder of a great city.

It is quite evident that Levasseur did not consider Saint Louis when he saw it a primitive place.

It is so with the other witnesses previously cited. Beltrami said: "The evening before last I was at a very brilliant ball, where the ladies were so pretty, and so well-dressed, that they made me forget I was on the threshold of savage life." Captain Hall admitted that "we were most kindly entertained by the inhabitants (of Saint Louis), who got up some particularly agreeable parties to meet us, in a style of elegance we certainly never expected to find in so remote a corner of the globe."

IV

In my brief consideration of the culture of early Saint Louis I have devoted myself to an attack upon the validity of the evidence usually offered to show the lack of culture in that place. Certainly a thorough examination of the travelers' comment makes clear that the town was neither isolated nor primitive. The positive evidence is of such great volume that I can not present it in detail here. I shall simply indicate something of its nature as represented by private libraries.

When Henry Marie Brackenbridge came to the West in 1810 (he went up the Mississippi river with Manuel Lisa at the same time that the famous Astorian expedition pushed off), he visited Auguste Chouteau "and was introduced to one of the largest private libraries I had ever seen." He made use of the library and tells us, "Here I found several of the early writers of travels and descriptions of Louisiana such as Lahontan, Lafiteau, Hemper sic, Charlevoix, etc. . . . . I spent some hours in the day in examining this fine collection." Auguste Chouteau died in 1829, four years after Levasseau discovered the unexpected on the confines of the wilderness. At his death he left more than six hundred volumes. Among other (and perhaps earlier) private libraries were those of Pierre Laclede (died 1778) of more than two hundred volumes; Conde (1778) seventy-two volumes; Hubert (1778), more than forty-five volumes; Leyba (1780), seventy-four volumes; Dubrueil (1796), ninety-seven volumes; Pere Didier (1799), more than two hundred and sixty volumes; Cerre (inventoried 1802), more than sixty eight volumes. There were other private libraries in Saint Louis, and more in Ste. Genevieve.

Allowing for duplicates of all sorts, I estimate that there must have been at least one thousand individual volumes. History, politics, economics, law, travel, geography, religion, science, literature, philosophy, are among the subjects represented in these libraries. These are things read by an indolent, unprogressive people in the back woods.

It begins to be obvious, I think, that Saint Louis was neither isolated nor primative. The town on the confines of the wilderness was rather, a center of culture unusual in its time and place.

The Main Street of The South

(Continued from page 34)

"More deep! More deep! More deep!" the baritones warn.

"You'd better go 'round! You'd better go 'round! You'd better go 'round!" thunders the profound bass of the old bulls.

A Richmond Landmark That Has Kept the Pace

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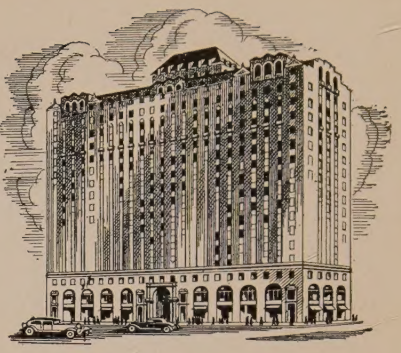

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